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Department of Agriculture.



HUTH SEED CO., INC.

Est. 1863—Oldest Seed House in the South—1939

428 MARKET ST., W. • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

ZINNIAS (above)
Dahlia Flowered and California
Giant. Largest of all Zinnias. Wide
range of bright and pastel shades.
Each Packet, 10c. (See Page 18)

FOR BETTER LAWNS



We offer only those seeds that are truly suited to this territory.

BERMUDA GRASS—The most dependable and permanent grass for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Lasts for years, and stands long, hot summers without injury.

RED TOP—Stands wet weather and overflowing for even two to three weeks. Will hold well during the summer if cut often.

CARPET GRASS—Remarkable for its ability to thrive in poor, sandy soil. A spreading perennial, forming a close, compact turf.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS — Germinates more rapidly than unhulled seed. With soil and moisture right, germinates as quickly as Rye grass.

RYE GRASS FOR WINTER—Fine winter lawn grass. Adaptable almost everywhere.

ITALIAN RYE—Annual, rapid-growing grass. Invaluable for winter lawns. Produces within three weeks or less.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Ideal lawn grass. Plants slightly creeping with deep green narrow leaf blades. Should, however, be planted only where it has been proved. Consult us about its use.

HINTS ON LAWN CARE

FITTING THE SOIL—Use fertilizer to make grass grow vigorously and thus crowd out and starve weeds. Never use lime unless actual test shows the lawn soil to be too acid for grass. If there is any doubt as to the food needs of the soil, consult us about it.

SOWING THE SEED—If the soil has been rolled or is packed hard by rains, go over it again with the steel rake before sowing. The easiest way to sow seed on small lawns is to broadcast it, preferably in the morning of a still day. Sow plenty of seed, at least 3 pounds to each 100 square feet. After sowing, rake in gently, then roll the ground lightly to pack it down.

LAWNS LIKE PLENTY OF HUMUS. So do not remove short grass clippings but let them lie to decompose. Rotted grass clippings are Nature's best humus. Discard your grass catcher. Run the lawn mower east and west the first week and sweep with a Brume-Rake north and south. Next week, cut north and south and sweep east and west. This sweeping will remove the long clippings which might scald the lawn if left where they fall but, even more important, will work the fine clippings down to the roots where they will form a moisture-conserving mulch and later, when rotted, the finest possible humus.

PEAT MOSS VALUABLE—A mulch of sifted or weathered peat moss is also helpful if applied in the spring, but even more effective in the fall. It supplies humus, a mulch, and is also slightly acid. When you mow the grass, mow high and mow often. This is much better than mowing close and less frequently.

KEEP THE GRASS LINE NEAT AND STRAIGHT—Nothing is more important to the well-kept appearance of the lawn than a neat, straight grass line. A good turf edger will spare you considerable time and effort in trimming edges.

FIGHT WEEDS—There just isn't any place in a well-kept, healthy lawn for weeds. However, they do appear, and the good gardener is constantly watching for them. Always rid your lawn of weeds before they go to seed. If you get on the job right after a heavy rain, many weeds can be pulled out by the hands with the roots intact. At other times, a good modern weeder should be used diligently.

GETTING RID OF DANDELIONS—After digging them out, press down on the spot with your foot to close up the hole. Then sprinkle a little white clover seed on the area weeded. It is a good weed choker.



For Shady Spots

Wherever shade makes it difficult for you to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade-enduring grosses and clovers . . . and blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



For Sunny Lots

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grosses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grosses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



For Special Uses

We have just the right grass seed for every special purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grosses for the slapping lawn . . . the ideal grosses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates or cemeteries . . . or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

HUTH'S ANNUAL and PERENNIAL GRASSES

POA TRIVIALIS (Bird Grass)—A splendid grass to sow under the shade of trees or in shady places where other grass does not do well. Also used in mixture of grasses for lawns or pastures.

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT (Agrostis Palstris)—A very fine grass used for lawns, putting greens and along washes and banks and pastures, to hold the soil. Excellent also for the shade lawn. Use one pound to three hundred square feet.

HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is growing of special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where the winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its very rapid growth during the growing season.

WHITE FLOWERED SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Alba)—Is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren places. It will not only thrive on soils that are too poor for any other crop but will improve the soil. It makes good hay and good pasture. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, and about 20 pounds per acre.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Indica)—A legume especially adapted to plow under for green manure, and is just the thing to build up run-down soil. This seed can be sown in fall or early spring.

EARLY SOUTHERN GIANT BUR CLOVER IN BUR—This variety is an improved Bur Clover that has attracted much attention over the South. It perpetuates itself if allowed to make seed. Sow 35 lbs. per acre.

HULLED BUR CLOVER (Medicago Hispidula Denticulata)—This variety of Clover is popular for sowing in mixtures of grasses and clovers, as the seed are out of the bur and more easily planted. Plant 20 pounds per acre.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA—A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over Alfalfa and Sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed.

HUBAM CLOVER—This is praised as a green manure plant, a pasture plant of very rank and quick growth, and a bees' paradise. Sow 10 pounds per acre.

RESCUE GRASS (Bromus Schraderi)—This grass is sown in the fall and winter of the year, making a splendid winter and spring pasturage. It is a very nutritious grass growing about one to three feet tall, and does best on a fairly moist soil. If allowed to reseed itself, it will come up again the following fall. Plant about 20 pounds to the acre, as there is sometimes a shortage of this seed, order in the late spring or summer.

RHODES GRASS—For the Gulf Coast sections all around the Lower Rio Grande Valley, above Brownsville, Texas, we believe that Rhodes grass will prove the most valuable grass ever introduced. Stock eat Rhodes grass greedily, either as a hay or in its green state. It stands a fair amount of frost, will do with less moisture than perhaps any other grass that has been introduced into this country, and last but not least of its excellent qualities, is that it will smother Nut grass. This is an imported Australian grass. Plant 7 to 10 pounds to the acre.

PASPALUM DILATUM (Dallis Grass)—Just the thing to reclaim marsh lands, and equally good to survive a drouth. It survives extreme cold, and in the South it

CARPET GRASS (Paspalum Compression)—Is an extensively creeping pale green grass, rooting at the nodes, every few inches, and sending up numerous succulent, tender stems. It's this remarkable propagating and spreading characteristic which makes it so desirable and valuable as a "permanent pasturage" for poor, run-down, clay or sandy soils. Sow 10 pounds per acre for pasture; twice this for lawn, from early spring until July.

grows the year round. Cut it three times during the season, each time getting about one ton of dry hay to the acre. Stock relish it fully as well as Alfalfa. It makes a fine hay. Seven pounds are required to plant an acre.

MESQUITE OR VELVET GRASS (Holcus Lanatus)—This wonderful thin bladed grass has often been the mainstay with the Texas rancher. It grows in mesquite as well as in the open and therefore is good for pasture. Sow 35 pounds per acre.

SUDAN GRASS (Sorghum Vulgare Sudanensis)—The great hay and forage crop. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. It is usually planted in rows and requires four pounds of seed per acre.

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense)—As a crop of hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yield more nutritious matter than any other forage plant. Sow 12 pounds to the acre.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense)—A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf stalk and pinnacle of this grass resemble those of sorghums. It is grown on all land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre.

TEOSINTE (Euchlaene Mexicana)—The most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Plant four pounds of seed to acre.

ALFILARIA (Erodium Circutarium)—It grows wild without any attention in all classes and conditions of soil except swamps and excessive alkali. Soon after the first heavy fall rains have saturated the ground it makes its appearance. It is good pasturage at all stages of its growth, even when mature and dried up. In nutritive qualities it compares favorably with alfalfa and live stock of all kinds fatten on it readily. It is hardy even where the winter temperatures reach zero or below. Little or no preparation of the soil is required. Sow six pounds of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata)—It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis)—This is the standard grass in America for lawns and also for pastures. Blue grass is the base of practically all grass seed mixtures. It thrives best on limestone land. Sow 15 pounds per acre for meadows, and one pound for every 150 square feet for lawns.

DWARF WHITE CLOVER (Trifolium Repense)—Dwarf White Clover is excellent for lawns and is especially valuable for mixing with Bermuda grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Is also excellent along washes and terraces, to hold the soil. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS (Cynodon Dactylon)—Six pounds will sow an acre. Most dependable and permanent grass for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Lasts for years, and stands long, hot summers without injury.

HULLED BERMUDA—Germinates more rapidly than unhulled seed. With soil and moisture right, germinates as quickly as Rye grass.

AMERICAN RYE GRASS (Lalium Italicum)—Surpasses the English Rye grass in earliness and rapid growth. In most cases is an annual, but in exceptional cases will last two years. It is very valuable as temporary pasture in the South owing to its ability to withstand the winter. This also commends it for a mixture in lawn grass. Sow 30 pounds per acre.

PRICES ON ALL GRASS SEEDS

	Prices, 1 Lb.	Postpaid 2 Lbs.
Lawn Grass Mixture.....	\$0.60	\$1.00
Shady Lawn Mixture.....	.75	1.40
Chewings Fescue.....	1.00	1.90
Poa Trivialis.....	.60	1.10
Carpet Grass.....	.60	1.00
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.35	.65
Dwarf White Clover.....	.75	1.40
Red Top Grass.....	.40	.75
Seaside Creeping Bent....	1.10	
Bermuda Grass.....	.60	1.00
Hulled Bermuda.....	.75	1.40
American Rye Grass.....	.25	.45
Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa....	.50	.85
White Flowered Sweet Clover .....	.30	.50
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	.20	.45
Early Southern Giant Bur		
Hulled Bur Clover.....	.30	.55
Korean Lespedeza .....	.25	.45
Hubam Claver .....	.40	.75
Fescue Grass .....	.45	.80
Rhodes Grass .....	.75	1.40
Paspalum Dilatum (Fancy Imp. Australian)	.75	1.40
(Fancy Domestic).....	.45	.80
Mesquite or Velvet Grass..	.45	.80
Sudan Grass .....	.20	.35
Timothy .....	.25	
Johnson Grass .....	.25	.45
Teosinte	1.25	
Alfilaria	1.50	
Orchard Grass .....	.45	.85

We will be glad to quote special prices on any mixture you desire or recommend a mixture for your pasture.

All prices are for small quantities. Ask for quantity prices, stating approximate amounts you desire to use.



**CORN-
FLOWER**
Jubilee Gem



MORNING GLORY—Scarlett O'Horo—the greatest novelty of the year. Order early, as the supply of this seed will soon be exhausted.

Newest!

Selected by the official All-America Committee as the outstanding new developments.

IPOMEA, (Morning Glory) Scarlet O'Hara—Garden enthusiasts have long awaited this unusual new Morning Glory—a 1939 All-America Gold Medal Winner that promises to reign as a favorite this season, and for many to come. The flower is rich, wine-red, or deep rosy crimson—an entirely new color. Blossoms are about 4 inches in diameter, and are freely produced on fast growing vines. Packet, 25c.

SCABIOSA, Blue Moon—Strikingly different from any other Scabiosa. The completely double flowers are large and deep, resembling an old fashioned beehive in shape. Rich, deep lavender blue—a most unusual shade. Upright, tall plants, 42 to 48 inches high. Strong, wiry stems hold the blossoms erect, and make this gorgeous flower ideal for cutting. Retains color indoors. 1939 All-America. Packet, 25c.

ZINNIA, Navajo Mixed—This bi-colored, gaillardia flowered Zinnia is today's favorite among the newer varieties. Medium-sized flowers in a wonderful range of colors are unsurpassed for cutting. 2½ to 3 foot plants, free blooming. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

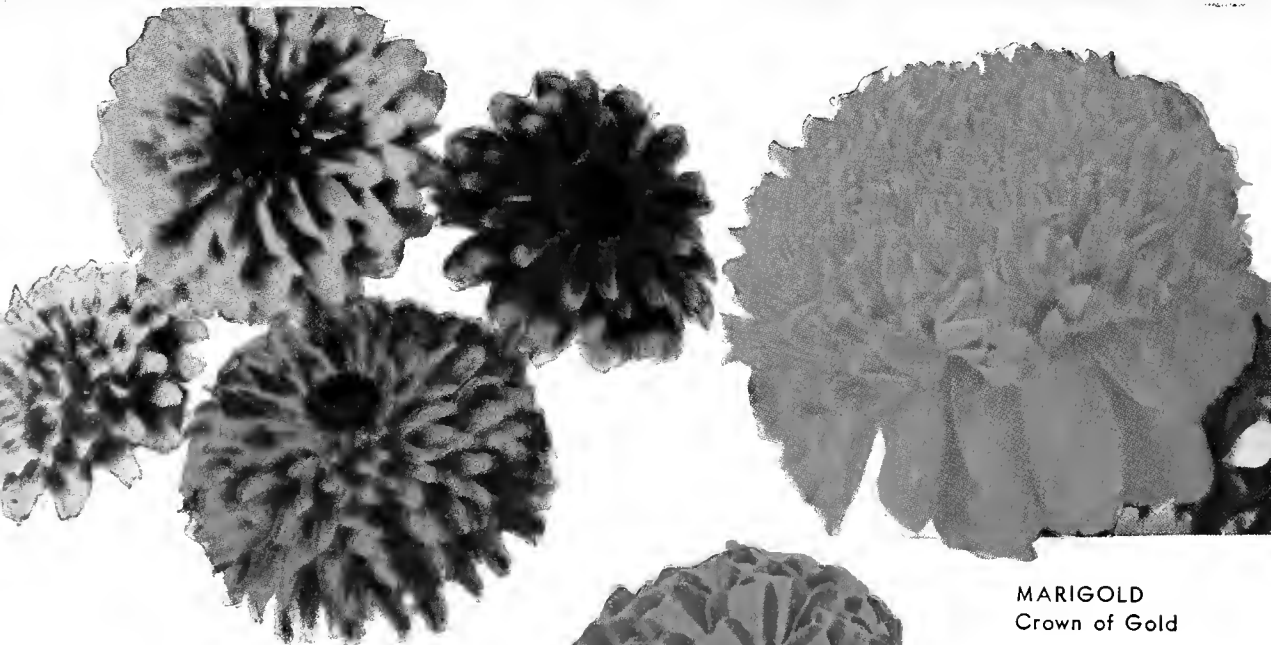
ZINNIA, Star Dust—Clear, golden yellow, Fantasy Type, whose charming shaggy-petaled blossoms lend informality and color to the garden. Good length on free-blooming plants. Award of Merit 1937 All-America Selections. Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem—Tidy, compact plant, covered with double, rich cornflower-blue blossoms. Splendid for edging, borders, or cutting. Developed in England, and received the All-America Award in 1937. Packet, 15c.

MARIGOLD, Crown of Gold—Chrysanthemum-flowered, odorless Marigold—an All-America Gold Medal Winner in 1937 that is still winning hearty approval. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat deep orange guard petals. Plant is branching, 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers in mid-season. Packet, 15c.

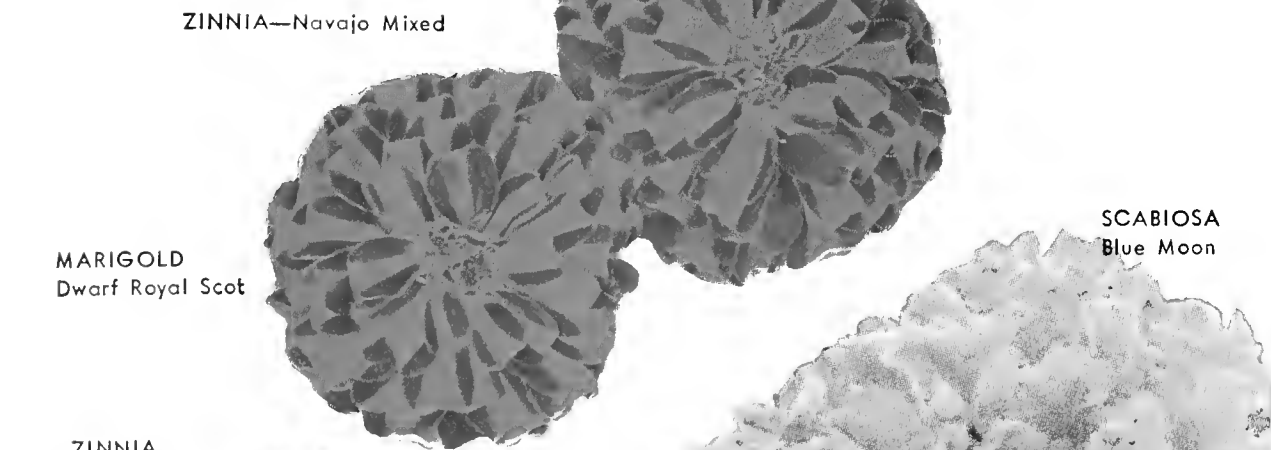
MARIGOLD, Dwarf Royal Scot—Rich, mahogany red, rather flat flowers with gold stripes. Plants are uniformly dwarf, bushy, and produce continuous, rather early bloom. Packet, 15c.

1938 ALL-AMERICA 1939 SELECTIONS



ZINNIA—Navajo Mixed

MARIGOLD
Crown of Gold



MARIGOLD
Dwarf Royal Scot

SCABIOSA
Blue Moon



ZINNIA
Star Dust

HOLLYHOCK, Indian Spring (A)—A new type of this stately old favorite garden flower that is attracting much attention. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink, bloom on 4 to 5 foot plants within 5 months after planting seeds. 1939 All-Americo Selections Silver Medal Award. Packet, 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Salmon Glory—A worthy novelty awarded a Silver Medal by the 1939 All-Americo Selections Committee. This huge flowered variety has soft, rich salmon-pink florets, with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10 inches high, runs quite true, and is a prolific bloomer. For bedding, cutting, or boxes. Packet, 25c.

CHINA ASTER, Wilt-Resistant Early Giant, Light Blue—Enormous, lacy, clear light blue Aster that is really a glorified Giant Crego. 3-foot branching plants, that produce an abundance of 5-inch flowers with curled and interlaced petals. Fine for cutting and keeping. This new Aster won an All-America Silver Medal for 1939, and will win attention in your border. Packet, 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM, Guinea Gold—Striking flowers, glowing bronzy orange, with yellow throats. Plants grow dwarf and bushy, 12 to 18 inches high. This 1939 All-America Selection is a truly grand Snapdragon, with many large flowers on compact spikes. Packet, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Early Sunshine—Dwarf and very early flowering variety of Dixie Sunshine. Bushy, 24-inch plants, with yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with uncurved petals of lemon or sulphur yellow. Bronze Medal, All-Americo Selections, 1939. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament—An easy-to-grow, dwarf new type of Forget-me-not. Because of its rich blue color, and neat habits, this All-America 1939 Bronze Medal Winner will be a favorite of all gardeners. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Ladybird—This new, compact, dwarf Petunia is of the deepest rose, with faint veins of a darker color towards the throat—and is a distinct addition to this type of dwarf, compact Petunias. 1939 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

VERBENA, Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue flowers, with medium sized florets and trusses. 10 to 12-inch compact plants, fine for neat, dark beds. 1939 All-America Bronze Medal. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Salmon Supreme—Dwarf bedding Petunia, distinctly new, with light salmon flowers, white throated. Plants are bushy, 12 inches high, and bloom profusely over a long season. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Gaiety—Giant fringed, dwarf, all-double variety. Flowers are rose or light rose, with white colorings, double, and semi-double. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Packet, 15c.

CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown—This enlarged type of orange-yellow or gold Calliopsis received an Award of Merit from the All-America Selections Committee in 1938. Some of these large flowers come with extra rows of petals, and all on long, wiry stems, making them fine for cutting. Packet, 15c.

CHINA ASTER
Giant Light Blue



ANTIRRHINUM
Guinea Gold



CYNOGLOSSUM—Firmament



1939 ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



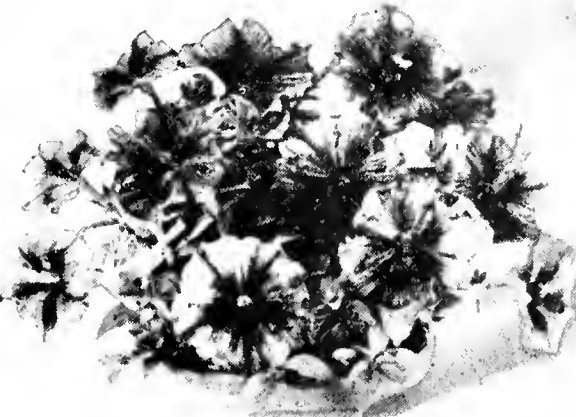
HOLLYHOCK—Indian Spring



MARIGOLD
Early Sunshine



PHLOX DRUMMONDI
Salmon Glory



PETUNIA—Ladybird

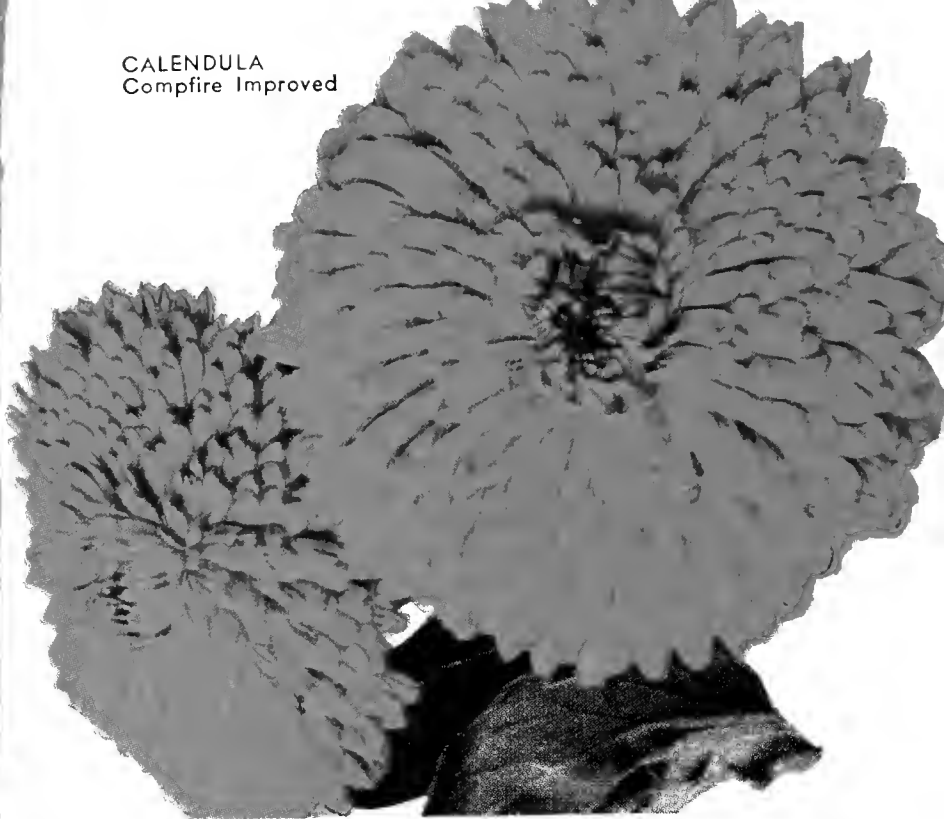


VERBENA—Gold Sentinel

PETUNIA
Giants of California



CALENDULA
Campfire Improved



Special Selections

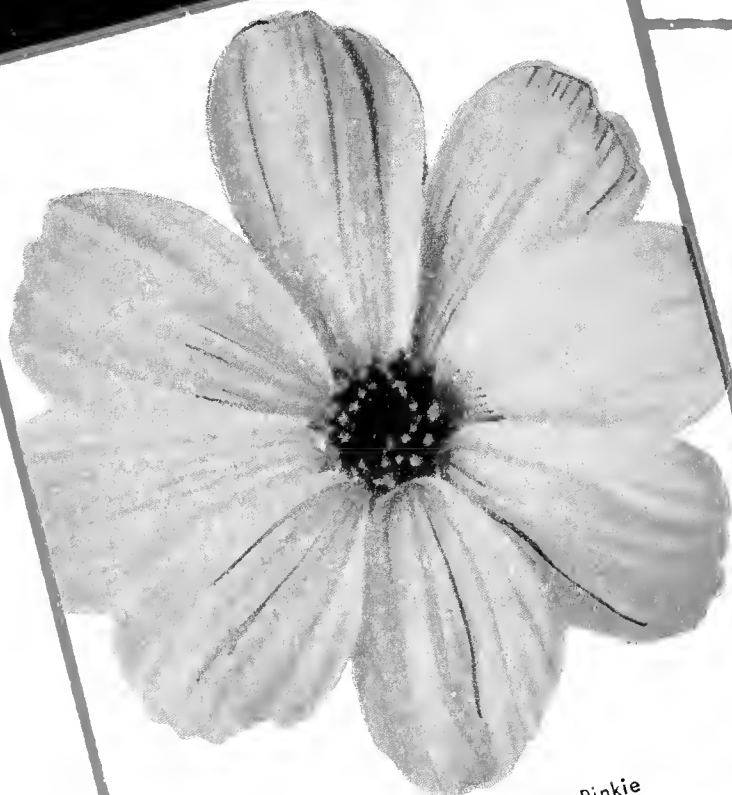
PETUNIA, Giants of California—Largest single flowering Petunia. Ruffled 5 to 7 inch open-throated flowers in beautiful light rose and pink shades. Strong, free producing plants. Excellent for beds or window boxes. Packet, 20c.

COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie—These gorgeous, sparkling rose-pink Cosmos are one of today's favorite cut-flowers. 3 to 4 inch flowers on long, strong stems, with fairly heavy growth of foliage. Packet, 15c.

CUPHEA, Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

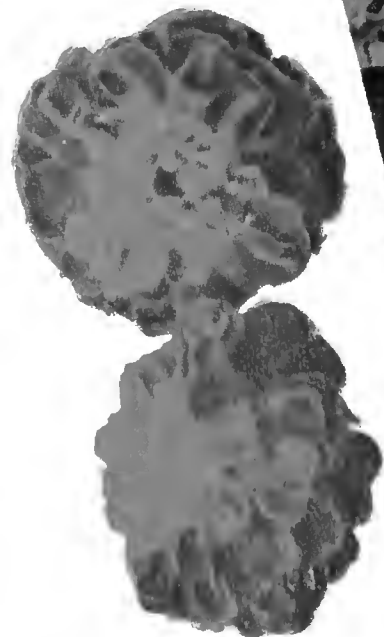
MARIGOLD, Dwarf Double French Harmony—Charming, distinct. Center petals deep-orange, flanked by velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Early, free blooming. 1 ft. plants. Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Campfire Improved—Here's a true sensation. Completely double, deep orange, well-formed flowers with a scarlet sheen. Long, heavy cutting stems. Packet, 15c.



COSMOS—Sensation Pinkie

MARIGOLD
Harmony Dwarf
French Double



CUPHEA—Firefly

PETUNIA
Flaming Velvet





PETUNIA
Dainty Lady



ZINNIA
Giants of California

...each one the king of its kind

PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet—Large, velvety, blood-red flowers, rich and brilliant. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Dainty Lady—These lovely, large-fringed petunias are aptly named. Delicate yellow, tinged gold and deeper cream blooms, on compact, neat plants. Packet, 20c.

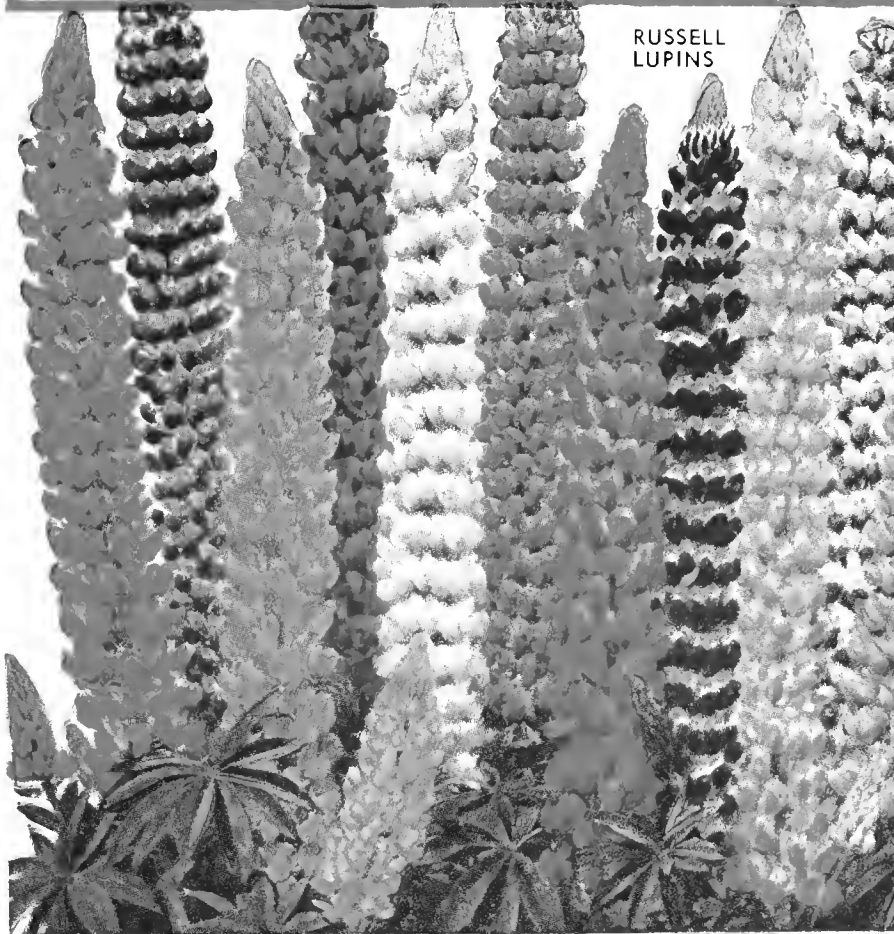
ZINNIA, Giants of California—Astounding in size, magnificent of form. Many beautiful colors. Particularly fine for cutting. (Also see Front Cover.) Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Orange-Shaggy—These deep, two-toned shodged orange, graceful, informal, shaggy flowers attract everyone. Long stems. All-America Award, 1935. Packet, 20c.

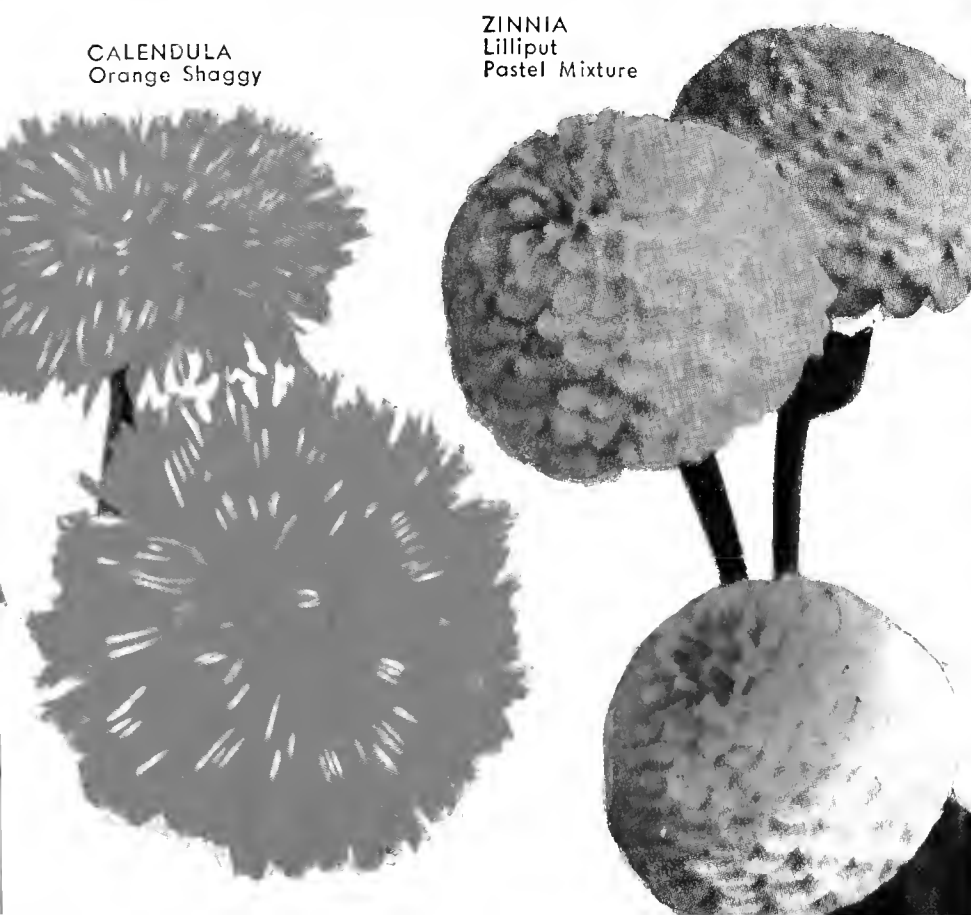
ZINNIA, Lilliput—(Pastel Mixture) Lovely, soft shades. These small, neat, symmetrical flowers are lavish bloomers. Packet, 10c.

RUSSELL LUPINS—Lance-like roys of brilliant colors for your garden. A new development of Lupins from England. 10 seeds, 15c; 24 seeds, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Gigantea Sunset Giants—Delightfully fragrant, without the usual Marigold odor. Double, beautifully formed flowers frequently 7½ inches across. Range from primrose through several fine yellows to deep orange. Packet, 15c.



RUSSELL
LUPINS



CALENDULA
Orange Shaggy

ZINNIA
Lilliput
Pastel Mixture



MARIGOLD
Gigantea
Sunset Giants

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

The capital letters after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (A)—Annual
- (B)—Biennial
- (HP)—Hardy Perennial
- (HHP)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (TP)—Tender Perennial
- Suited to Full Shade
- ◆—Suited to Semi-shade

AGERATUM (A) ◆—Easily grown plants, densely covered with blossoms. Use taller sorts for cutting—dwarfs for edging. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. The neat little plants are completely covered with blooms from midsummer until frost. Wonderfully rich, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Fairy Pink—Soft rosy salmon pink blossoms that come when plant is only 1½ to 2"—continuing until plant reaches its 5-inch maximum height. Packet, 15c.

Blue Perfection—Compact growth, 9 to 12 inches. Dainty lavender-blue flowers. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

ALYSSUM (A) & (HP)—The fragrant annual sorts bloom almost continuously from early summer until frost. For permanence in the border, plant the perennial varieties. Alyssum is easily grown in any good garden soil.

Little Gem (A)—Graceful dwarf plant, about 6 inches. Clouds of honey-scented white blooms. Excellent for edging, or massing.

Carpet of Snow (A)—Finest edging plant. The mass of flat, rounded flowers form a continuously blooming snow-white ribbon in the border. 4 inches.

Saxatile (HP)—Compact 9 inch plant, whose deep golden yellow flowers brighten the border in late spring.

Mixed

AMARANTHUS (A)—Tall, robust, showy, with colored foliage. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Tri-color (Joseph's Coat)—Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet.

ANCHUSA (Blue Bird) (A) ◆—Sprays of vivid indigo blue, forget-me-not like flowers. Plants are compact, even, showy. Blooms all summer. A brilliant addition to your garden. 15 inches.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) (A) ◆—Sow early. They germinate slowly and require full sun. A hardy annual, with a gorgeous range of color. Keep seed pods picked and they bloom all summer in fragrant spikes.

California Giants—Large showy spikes. 3 feet. Packet, 15c.

Celestial—This impressive new Snapdragon won the All-America Award of Merit, 1938. A majestic flower, with large, compact spikes. Unusual salmon-rose, clear and rich. Packet, 15c.

Crimson, Rose, Ruby, Copper, and other individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—About 16 inches.

Giant Rust-proof Mixed—Famous winner of the All-America Award for immunity to destructive rust. Vigorous long-blooming large flowers, in a fine color assortment. (See Page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Toll, Finest Mixed—Extremely interesting colors.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (HP)

◆—A delightful perennial easily grown from seed. Sow in flats in early summer, transplant to bed in early fall. Prefer light shade and not too rich soil. Blooms in spring and early summer in a wide range of both brilliant and pastel colors. 2 to 4 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

A sters

ASTERS (A)—Universally popular, the mainstay of the garden in late summer. Invaluable for cutting or bedding. Need rich new soil and good sun. 1½ to 2½ feet.

American Branching—Mixed—large, double flowers.

Enchantress—A new wilt resistant improvement of the Crego type, with long petals curled back at

bloom, with curled, twisted chrysanthemum-like petals. Blooms abundantly. Branching, 24 inch plants. Fine long stems. All the delightful aster colors. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Giant Peony Flowered—A fully double giant, wonderful for cutting. Keeps well. Excellent stems. Delightful range of colors. Packet, 15c.

Improved New California Giants—Mixed and in a variety of colors. Packet, 15c.

Queen of the Market—The early favorite. Spreading. 16 inches high. Mixed colors.

Sunshine—All colors. Packet, 15c.

Super Giant El Mante—One of the most popular new asters, resembling Los Angeles, in shape, size and feathery form. Glowing crimson. All-America, 1936. Packet, 25c.

Super Giant Los Angeles—Huge shell pink flowers, frequently 8 inches across on fine stems. Plants about 30 inches and have excellent stems. Curling interlaced petals. Packet, 25c.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

Bachelor's Button

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA (Cornflower.) (A)—Hardy, rather thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border plant-

All FLOWER SEEDS

10¢

PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

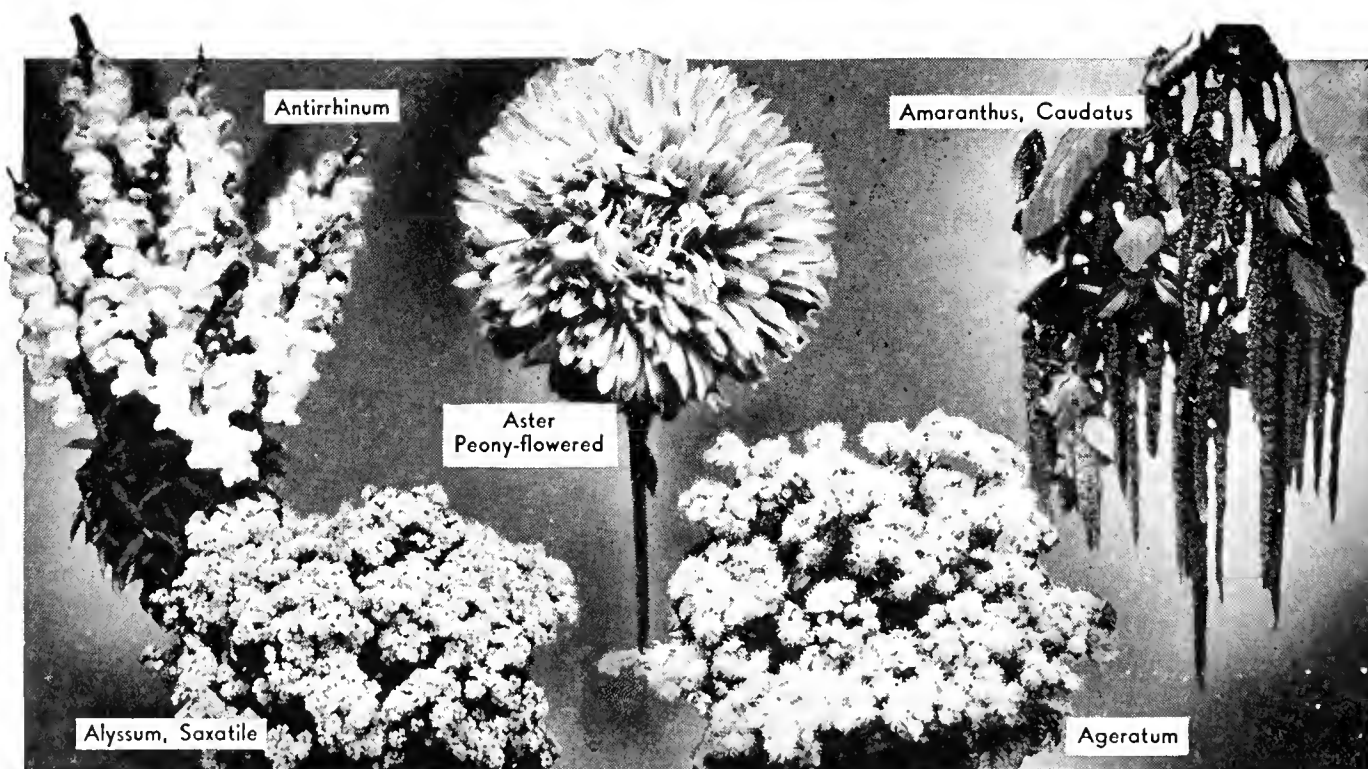
Small white flowers are followed by interesting balloon-like seed pods. Best in light soil. Five to ten feet.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (A) ◆—A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes two inches across. Blooms for sixty days.

Double Mixed—A pleasing color range.

BEAN (Scarlet Runner) (A)—An edible scarlet and purple bean. Quick growing, bearing large sprays of scarlet colored pea-like flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy) (B) ◆—Delightful little button-like flowers, loved for their bright



the tips and somewhat entwined in the center of the flower. Pleasing pink with an undertone of rich salmon. All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Giant Camet Illusion—A beautiful flower of its type, with a fine creamy salmon-pink color. Wilt-resistant. Packet, 15c.

Giant Camet—Mixed, and in a variety of colors.

Giant Crego—Immense fluffy

ing. Bloom from early summer until hard frost.

Blue—Universal favorite.

Jubilee Gem—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed—Blue, white, moroon, pink, red.

BALLOON VINE (Love-In-A-Puff) (A)—Quick-growing, hardy, annual climber. The delicate foliage is an ideal cover for fences, etc.

color, long season, and protuse bloom. Standing on stiff stems above the leafy base. 6 to 8 inches.

Mixed—In many colors.

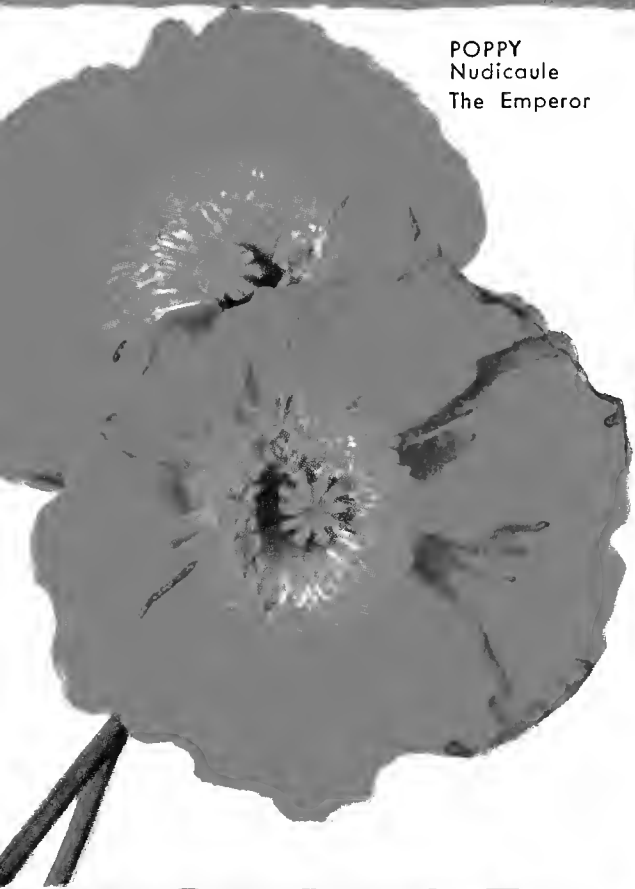
BLANKET FLOWER—See Gailardia.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (A)—Exquisitely dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers that look like tiny parasols. Fine for cutting. Does best in cool locations.



CALLIOPSIS

ASTER—Crego



POPPY
Nudicaule
The Emperor

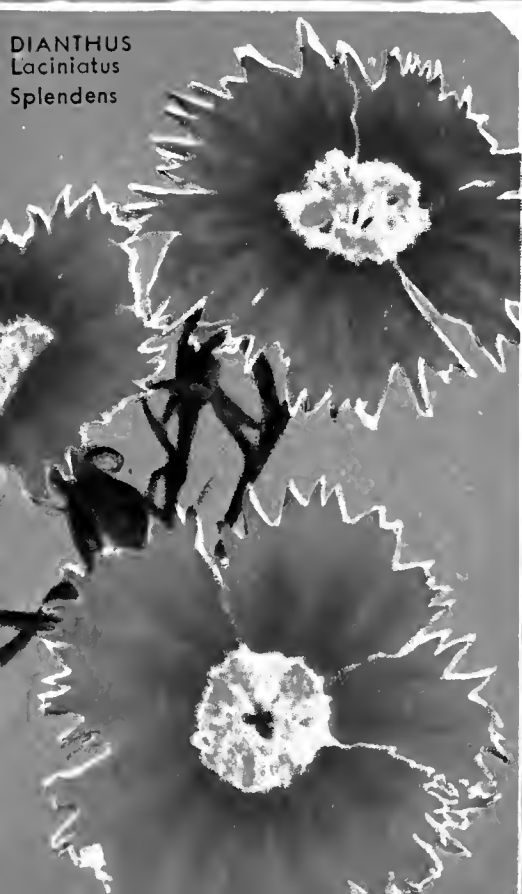
\$10 worth of flowers for 10¢!

You get the world's greatest bargain when you buy a packet of flower seeds!

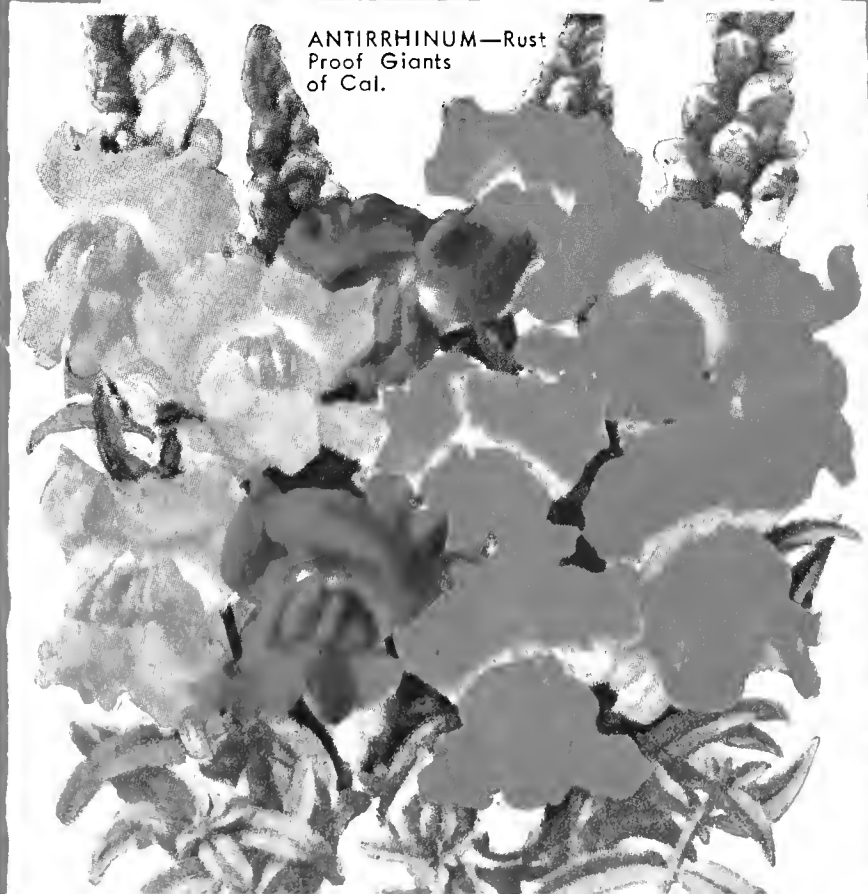
Just think of what you get for a few pennies! Dollars worth of flowers—plus the immeasurable pleasure of creating beauty with your own hands . . . making your home more livable, and increasing its value.

Invest pennies and get DOLLARS of beauty value in return!

AQUILEGIA—Columbine



DIANTHUS
Laciniatus
Splendens



ANTIRRHINUM—Rust
Proof Giants
of Cal.



HOLLY-
HOCK
Double
Scarlet
Beauty

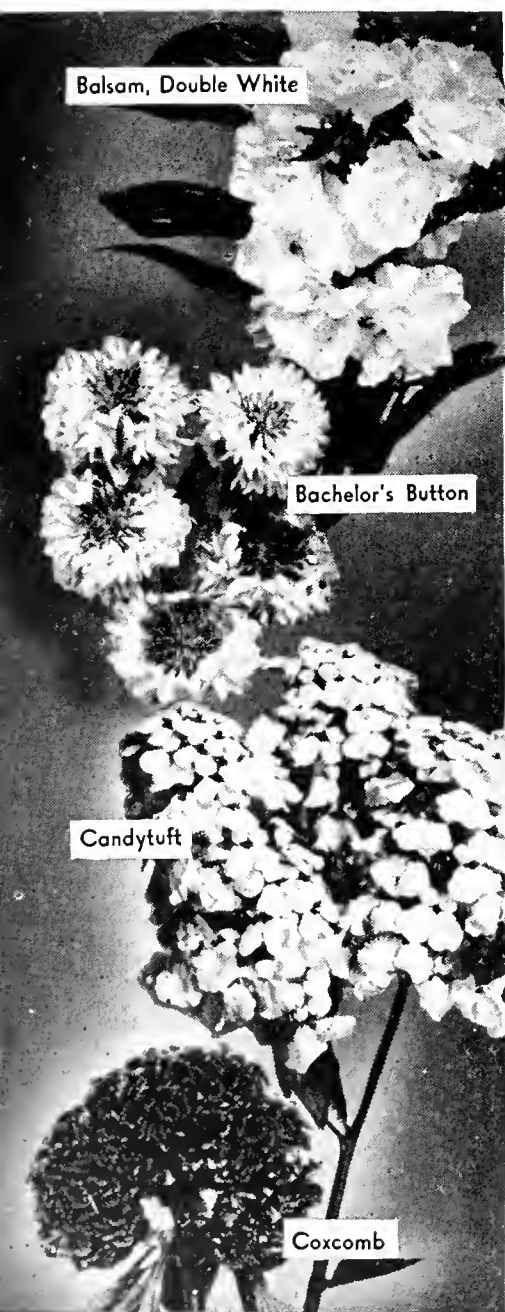
BRACHYCOMBE (Swan River Daisy) (A)—Mast of the summer this dwarf-growing annual is covered with a mass of dainty blooms that resemble small cinerarias. For small beds, edgings or pot culture. Plants 12 inches tall.

BURNING BUSH or **FIRE BUSH**—See Kochia.



Calendula

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (A)—The brilliant color and informal shape of this flower make it popular. Too, they require little care and thrive even in poor soil. Plants 18 inches high, delightfully showy.



Campfire Improved—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Orange Fantasy—Distinctive, new, rather dwarf and heavily foliaged. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals. 1938 All-America Award of Merit. Packet, 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, dark color. Large bloom.

Orange Shoggy—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Radio Royal or **Marigold**—Rich orange, quilled petals, fine full flowers. These almost globular, perfect double flowers are striking in any garden.

Sunshine or **Chrysantha**—Fine, loose petals of an unforgettable buttercup yellow color. The plants are tall, imposing, and bloom freely. All-America Gold Medal winner.

Mixed—A profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholzia.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)—A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns, and maroons. Long wiry stems far cutting. Easy to grow; bloom all summer. 2 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Mixed—A great variety of color combinations.

CAMPANULA (Conterbury Bells) (A) ♦—A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable and thrifty, but enjoys good soil, too. The size of the plant varies, mostly around 2 feet.

Cup-and-saucer Types—Mixed. **Single Mixed**

CANARY BIRD VINE (A) ♦—The flowers somewhat resemble a bird with half opened wings and are a fine canary yellow. Grows rapidly. Climbs well. A fine cut flower.

CANDYTUFT (A)—Excellent in large masses or for borders. Grows quickly. Successive plantings should be made about every two weeks to assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

White Hyacinth—Large spikes of bloom.

Umbellata, Mixed—A splendid color range.

CANTERBURY BELLS—See Campanula.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A)—Rapid climber—sometimes to thirty feet—with fern-like foliage and a blaze of cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (A)—Spicy scented, richly colored favorite. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Bloom six months after seeding, and continue all summer.

Giant Morguerite—Highly scented, large, beautifully fringed flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. Good for cutting. Upright, free blooming plants. White, crimson, pink and several striped forms.

Mixed

CASTOR BEAN (Ricin) (A)—The broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruit make a splendid, interesting background. Average height 6 feet. Needs

good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (A)—These graceful blossoms make a striking display and give brilliant, long lasting bloom for cutting. The variety of types is always interesting. For either beds or borders, 2 feet

Plumosa—Feathered Cockscomb. Mixed. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Childsii Crimson—(Chinese Woolflower.)

Cristata—Mixed.

Pyramidiolis, Flame of Fire—Fine dwarf type, fiery red.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower) (A)—One of the most popular of all garden flowers. Free blooming, easily grown. Excellent for either bedding or cutting.

Imperialis—Sweet Sultan.

Cyonus—Bachelor's Button.

Double Mixed—Fluffy balls. Also see Bachelor's Button.

CHERRY PIE—See Heliotrope.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A)—Make a splendid display, and are excellent for cutting. Pleasing color range. About 2 feet.

Single Mixed—Daisy-like flower.

Double Mixed—Many good colors.

CLARKIA (A) ♦—Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like delicately colored flowers, set along the stems. Good cut flower.

COLEUS (A)—An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors when worm weather comes. Unexcelled for borders and window boxes. Vari-colored leaves in shades of green, red, and yellow. When outdoors, likes partial shade. Packet, 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Gomphrena.

COREOPSIS (HP)—These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—Long blooming. Lovely yellow flowers on long stems.

Sunburst, double—Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button, also Centaurea.

COSMOS—With their feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn, Cosmos are one of the most valuable annual garden flowers. Wonderful for cutting, and arranging.

Early Giant Flowering—5 to 6 feet.

Early Single—Weeks ahead of most.

All FLOWER SEEDS 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

Orange Flare—This outstanding All-America winner is early flowering and grows into a fine bushy plant three feet high. The stems are long and wiry. The petals are rich, deep orange, sometimes 2 1/2 inches across. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Sensation—1933 All-America Selection. Largest, and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. The plant is 4 feet tall, bearing flowers up to 5 inches across.

Single Mixed.

Sensation Pinkie—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Double Mixed—Bushy plants, long stems. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Packet 15c.

CUPHEA FIREFLY (A)—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)



Dahlia

DAHLIA (TP)—Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Will sometimes bloom the same year if sown early.

Double Mixed—Vivid colors, double flowers. Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Favored by many.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur.) (HP) ♦—Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue. Excellent for backgrounds. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Belladonna (Light Blue)—Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellamosa (Dark Blue)—Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Blackmore & Langdon English—Tall, graceful spikes, abundantly covered with flowers. Pastel shades, ranging from light blue to indigo. One of the best delphinium.

Mixed.

Dark Blue.

Light Blue.

WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!

If there is some rare or unusual flower variety you can't find listed in this book . . . just ask us for it. We'll get it for you!

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (A)—Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting.

Double Mixed—Fine variety of forms.

Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi—The large Japanese pink.

Laciniatus Splendens—A striking, showy Dianthus with few equals for edging or border use. The flowers are single, sweet scented, and large. Brilliant crimson with a vividly contrasting large white eye. Easily grown and blooms profusely. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myasatis) (HP) ♦—Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (A)—Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac blossoms that spread over the glossy foliage in mid-afternoon. Low-growing plants suitable for low hedging.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (B) ♦—These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. Like half shade.

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) (A)—Gay, showy blossoms in tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon brighten the garden all summer. About 18 inches.

Manarch Mixed—(See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Many fine colors.

Double Mixed—Full blossoms.

Perennial Mixed

GEUM—Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, poised over

GOURDS (A)—Valuable for their fine foliage, these climbers provide an interesting variety of attractive, singularly shaped fruits and can always be counted on for pleasant surprises.

Ornamental Varieties—Mixed.

GYPSOPHYLA (Baby's Breath) (A)—The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. It is easy to grow and a generous bloomer.

Rose—Pleasant blush pink.

White—A pure strain

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM—See Strawflower.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie) (TP)—Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage make this rapid grower most effective. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer.

Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCKS (HP) ♦—Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. Rich, full spikes, ideal for backgrounds. 5 to 7 feet high.

Double Mixed—Full, close bloom.

Larkspur

LARKSPUR (A)—Handsome, long clustered floral spikes, beautifully set off by feathery, soft green foliage. Long blooming season. Most effective as a background for borders. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Blue Spire—The most desirable blue. Packet, 15c.

Dark Blue—Packet, 15c.

Exquisite Pink

Rasamand—Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Excellent color range.

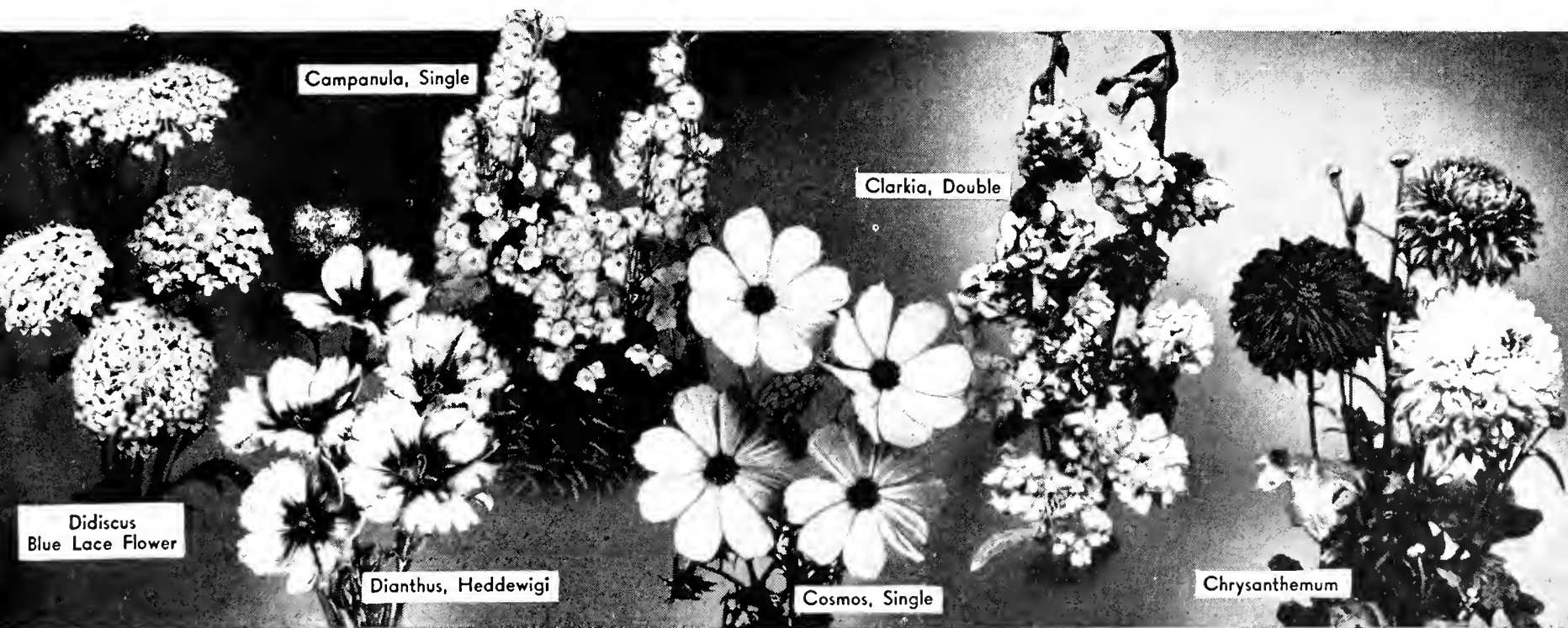
Stack Flowered, Mixed—Double varieties in full range of colors.

White Spire—Desirable for cutting. Packet, 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax) (A) ♦—These brilliantly colored flowers deserve a place in the home garden. The life of the individual flower is short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA—Crystal Palace (A) ♦—Small round compact plants, which form attractive little mounds of bloom, with rich, deep



Sweet Wivelsfield, New Hybrid—Unusual China Pink. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)
Didiscus—See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY—See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy) (A)—For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors.

a tufted plant. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Scarlet—Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GODETIA (Satin Flower) (A) ♦—Rich, satiny, azalia-like flowers, especially suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.
Single Mixed—Profuse and showy.

GOMPHRENA (Clover Strawflower) (A)—A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter bouquets. Thrives well in pots and is equally effective in the border.

Double Scarlet Beauty—Beautiful, gleaming rosette-like flowers. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Choice color assortment.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (A)—A close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush with moss-like foliage that turns to brilliant red in the fall. Reaches about 2½ feet, excellent hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

blue flowers and dark foliage. 4 inches.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella) (A)—A pleasant mixture of clear cornflower-blue and white. This is an easily grown, compact, free flowering plant. Admired for its mist-like foliage and curiously shaped seed pods.

Mixed

LUPIN (A) ♦—Easily grown, hardy plant with long graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Equally valuable for bedding, borders, or for cutting. Profuse bloomers, attaining a height of 2 feet.



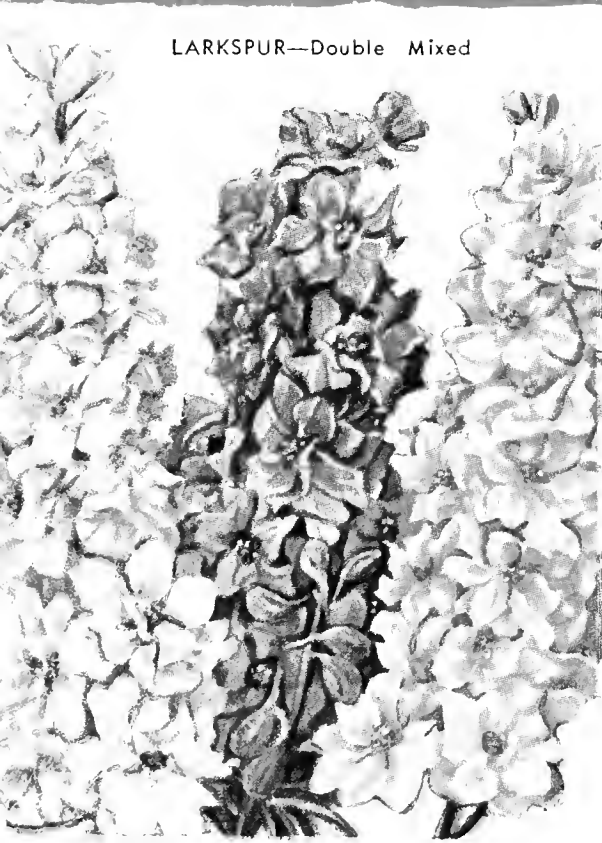
COSMOS
Double
Mixed



STRAW-
FLOWER



CELOSIA PLUMOSA
Cockscomb



LARKSPUR—Double Mixed

Bring your gardening troubles to us!

It may be your lawn . . . those troublesome spots where grass simply won't grow.

Or perhaps you're not quite sure what kind of fertilizer your border needs . . . or what to do about those peculiar little bugs that found a home in your aster bed last season.

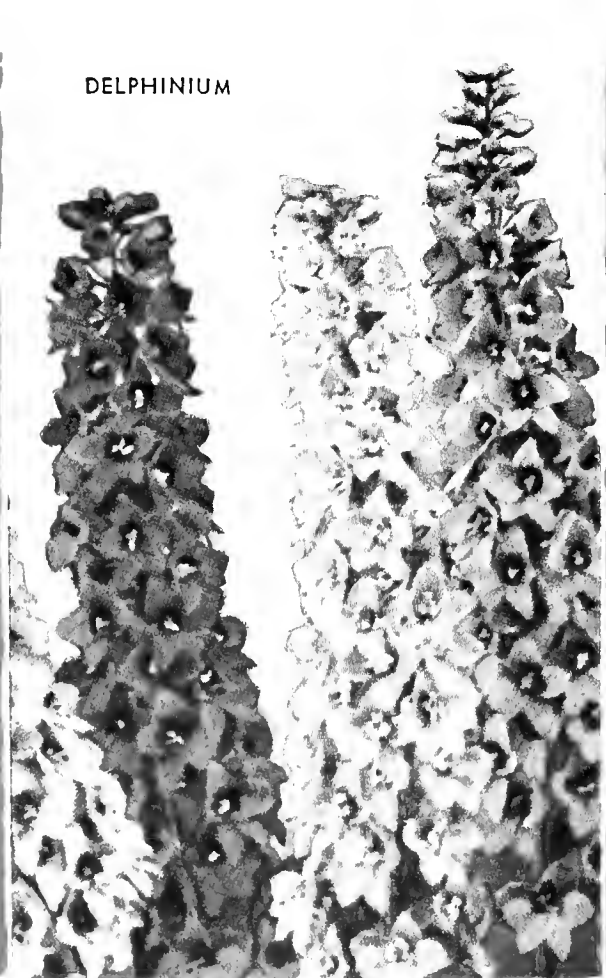
No matter what's troubling you, just drop in and talk it over with us. Our experience and knowledge is yours for the asking. We can help you.



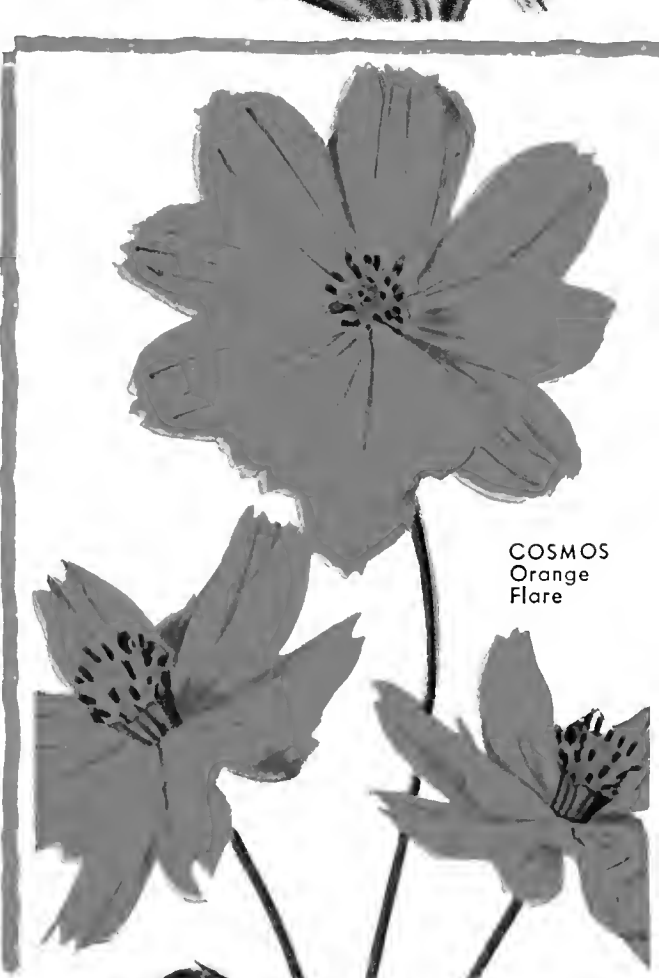
DIANTHUS
Sweet
Wivelsfield



NASTURTIUM—Double
Glorious Gleam
Hybrids



DELPHINIUM



COSMOS
Orange
Flare

All FLOWER SEEDS

10¢

PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

Russell Lupins—(See Page 7 for color illustration and description.)

Annual Mixed—Free flowering, showy spikes of closely clustered solid blooms. Rose, white and blue.

Perennial Mixed—They succeed well almost anywhere, and during May and June, provide an abundance of gloriously colored long spikes in various colors.

M Marigold

MARIGOLD (A)—When most other plants have passed their prime, this bright colored annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in the past few years.

Burpee's Gold—Sweet-scented, glowing golden Marigolds. The double blooms are extremely large, and resemble glorious, deep orange Carnations. Completely odorless.

Crown of Gold—Odorless.—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Dixie Sunshine—A fine carnation type of bloom of golden yellow and without odor. They are 100% double, long lasting and late blooming. The 2-inch flowers are each a head of tiny five petaled flowers. Plant is 3 to 4 feet tall. All-America Selection, 1936. Packet, 15c.

Double Dwarf French Harmony—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf Royal Scot—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color variety, including the interesting striped variations.

Giant African—Dense, hardy bushes averaging 30 inches in height, with finely cut, bright green foliage, and globular blooms that often are three inches in diameter. Brown, orange, and lemon shades predominate. Very easy to grow.

Gigontia Sunset Giants—Odorless. (See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Golden West—All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Guineo Gold—Magnificent, tall brilliantly golden flower, with carnation-like petals. Plants bear an abundance of well rounded, double and semi-double blooms.

Yellow Supreme—This fine new Marigold is delicately sweet scented. The rich, pure yellow blooms measure nearly three inches. Keeps fully a week to 10 days when cut.

MIGNONETTE (Sweet Scented) (A)—Once again this old, old, favorite returns to popularity. It is especially desirable for its richness and fragrance. Long blooming, ideal for cutting.

MORNING GLORY (A)—Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. The range of delicate colors offered in these varieties add much to their value.

Heavenly Blue—Quick-growing, vigorous climber with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming season. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Large Mixed—New sorts in a delightful assortment of colors.

Scarlett O'Hara—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not.

N Nasturtium

NASTURTIUM (A)♦—No other garden flower gives so much satisfaction as this hardy, easily grown annual. Thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid in coloring, the abundant blooms stand upright on firm stems. Fine for cutting and mass planting.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Beautifully formed, sweet scented blossoms, with splendid long stems. Of compact habit with short runners. Wide variety of colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, gem-like plants in many colors.

Golden Gleam—Fragrant, double, gleaming gold blossoms.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate salmon.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery, brilliant red.

Tall, (Troiling) Mixed—Wonderfully adapted to covering fence or trellis, or to droop from window boxes.

NICOTIANA (A)♦—The fragrant, long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour full, rich, spreading fragrance over the garden every morning and evening.

NIGELLA—See Love-In-A-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PANSY—One of the oldest and greatest favorites of all garden flowers. Start seed early indoors and transplant after danger of frost has passed. Plant outdoors early for late blooming.

Giants Mixed—Collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies.

Swiss Giants—Outstanding and unusual. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Packets, 15c and 25c.

Trimardeau—Compact, profusely blooming plants fine for bedding or cutting. Complete range of desirable colors.

All Colors, Mixed and in Various Individual Colors

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

P Petunia

PETUNIA (A)—These prolific annuals lend themselves to many uses. Massed in beds, they make a sea of color. For window boxes or borders, they are unequalled. Profuse bloom is continued all summer and the first frost still finds them gallantly holding their own.

Balcony Petunia—This variety produces longer, more spreading plants than the bushy sorts. Good for window boxes, or where an over-hanging effect is desired.

Balcony Red

Balcony Blue

Balcony White

Balcony Rose

Balcony, Mixed

Burgundy—Large purple or carmine flowers, with white throats and violet tube. Packet, 15c.

Dainty Lady—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf California Giants—Gorgeous flowers in a wide color range. Plant is dwarf, but blossoms are very large and excellent. Packet, 25c.

Flaming Velvet—(See Page 6 for color illustration and description.)

Gaiety (Single)—1938 All-America Selection. Dwarf plant bearing double, giant, fringed flowers in exquisite shades of rose, to light rose-red with fine white colorings. Packet, 50c.

Giants of California—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Giant-Flowered Ruffled Varieties—Prized for their extraordinary size and beautiful ruffled edges. Fine selection of colors. Packet, 25c.

Martha Washington Dwarf—This 9 inch plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with lovely large, frilled flowers. Blush-



pink edges with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Packet, 25c.

Rose Gem—Bright rose. Neat, compact 6-inch plants. Packet, 15c.

Rosy Morn—Beautiful pink, white throats.

Rose of Heaven—Velvety, rich violet.

Salmon Supreme—distinctly new. Compact, bushy plant, about 12 inches. Light salmon shading to pure white in the throat. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all the desirable colors.

ELEVEN SPECIAL SELECTIONS—EACH ONE A SURE



GAILLARDIA
Monarch
Mixed



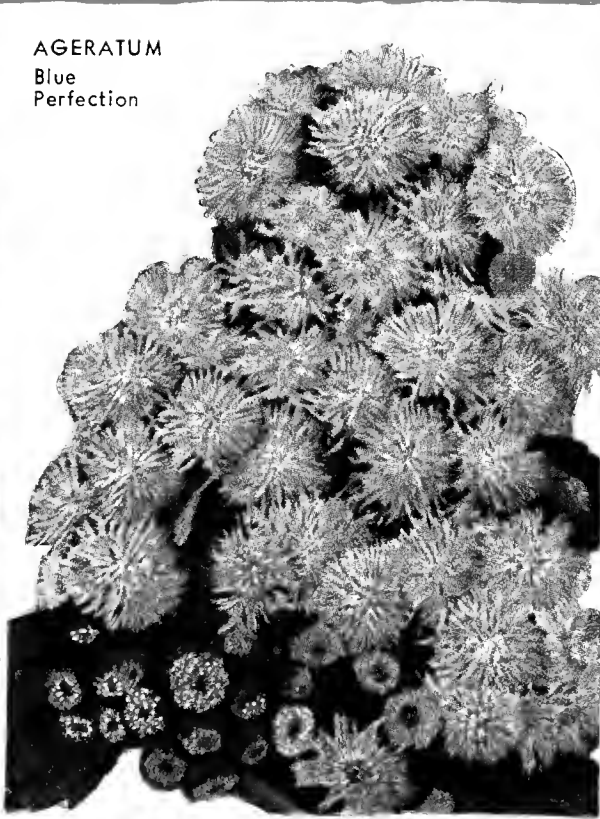
SCABIOSA
(Mourning Bride) Mixed



SALVIA—Splendens (Scarlet Sage)



ZINNIA
Scobious
Flowered
Mixed



AGERATUM
Blue
Perfection



ZINNIA—Pumila
Picotee Delight

*We can get it
for you!*

If there is something you want for your lawn or garden—and you don't find it listed in this book—JUST ASK US and we'll get it for you gladly, and promptly. It may be a rare variety of flower seed . . . or some special garden supply . . . or perhaps you only want our advice. But in any event—just ask us! We want you to think of us as your permanent headquarters for all garden needs.



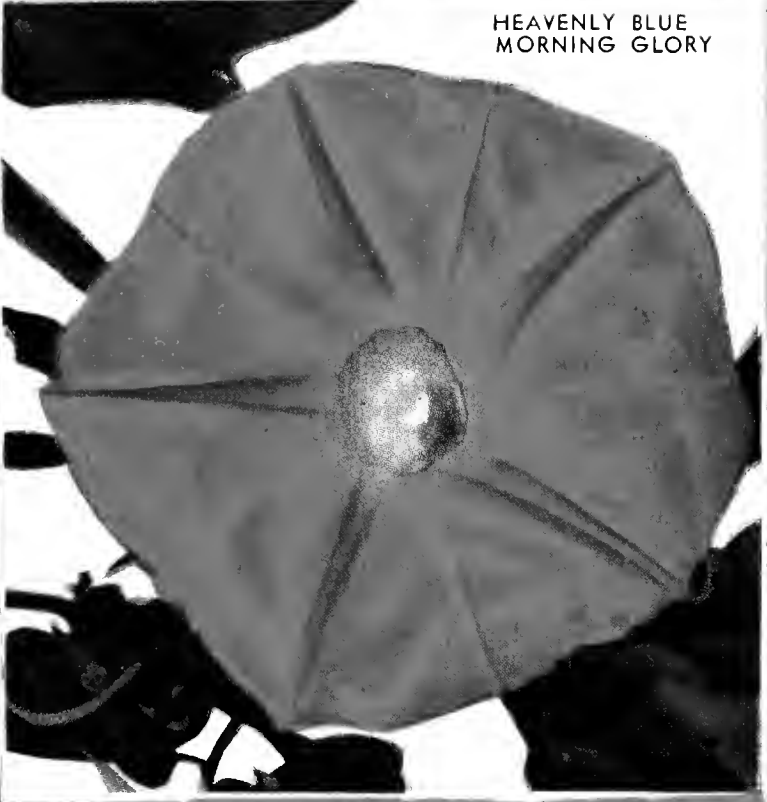
SALPIGLOSSIS
(Painted Tongue)



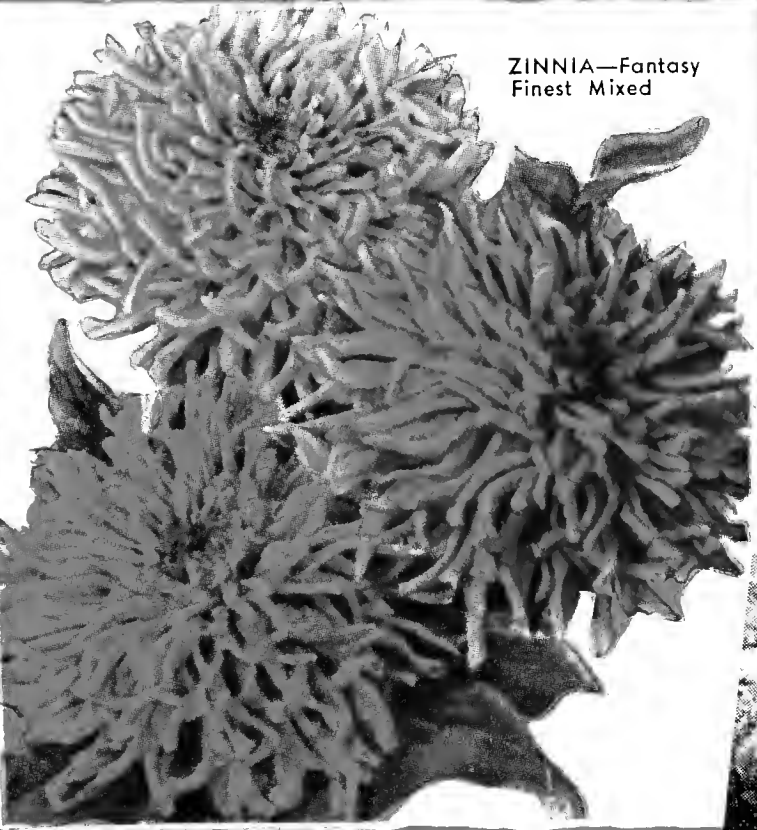
PANSIES—Swiss Giants

SOURCE OF DELIGHT

HEAVENLY BLUE
MORNING GLORY



ZINNIA—Fantasy
Finest Mixed



TITHONIA—Speciosa
Grandiflora Fireball



for the Rock Garden

The beauty of all growing things depends largely on the naturalness of their setting. So there's no better way to recapture the simple loveliness of Nature's true background for many types of plants and flowers—than with a well-planned, carefully planted rockery.

Throughout the pages of this catalog, you'll find listed all of the well-known popular varieties of seed you'll want for your rock garden this season.

And you'll want to plant plenty of them! Because to be truly beautiful, a rockery must be literally covered with plants and blooms. If it is sparsely planted, the effort and work spent to create the kind of delightful woodland spot Nature so generously gives us, is defeated.

Don't overlook the value of low-growing annuals for rock-garden planting. They fill in, and give you a wealth of bloom while your slower, permanent plants are developing.

If you can't find a variety you want for your rock garden listed in the catalog—just ask us.



All FLOWER SEEDS

**10¢
PER PACKET**
except where
otherwise noted

PHLOX (A) — For a brilliant variety of bright, fresh colorings in the garden, plant Phlox. The sturdy plants thrive in almost any kind of soil, and flower freely during the entire summer.

Drummondii, Mixed—A universal favorite. Large, individual blossoms and heads. In a mixture of all the brilliant colors, and whites.

Drummondii—in various individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, symmetrical plants for bedding, edging, or borders. 6 to 8 inches. All the gay and soft colors.

Gigantea Art Shades—Very large flowers, in many lovely pastel shades, that are entirely new among Phlox. An All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

POPPIES (A) (HP)—For a showy, brilliant effect, Poppies are unsurpassed. Very hardy, will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (A)—Large, double flowers in many beautiful pastel colors.

Emperor—Giant flowered Iceland Poppy, extremely large flowered, brilliant orange. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Iceland Mixed (HP)—Graceful, with neat habits. Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant bloom of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting. Blooms first year.

Oriental (HP) ♦ — Few flowers make such a gorgeous show of riotous colors as this extraordinary Pappy. The huge, red blossoms often are six inches across. Against the green foliage, they always furnish a garden high spot.

Single Mixed (A)—Splendid mixture of many colors and free blooming single flowers.

Shirley Mixed (A) — Artistically ruffled edges on the large bloom. A delightful assortment of colors with scarcely any two flowers alike.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (A) —These showy annuals need a sunny location and thrive best in light soil. Give an unforgettable display of colors. Fine for mass plantings, edgings.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

PYRETHRUM (HP) ♦—A showy, hardy perennial that has its place in every well-planned garden. Plants bloom abundantly. A fine color range. Mixed.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (A)—Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright and gaudy colors. 2½ to 3 feet plants, blooming from June until frost. Likes a sunny location. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Mixed.

S alvia

SALVIA (A) — An indispensable plant for bringing rich, brilliant color into the garden. Used for bedding, borders, or individual specimens. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

for cutting—keeps almost a week. (See Page 14 for description and color illustration.)

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon — (See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean, Scarlet Runner.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia.) (A)—The foliage is beautifully edged with white. Excellent for cutting. Above 2 feet.

STOCKS (A) — Unlimited charm and diversity of color. One of the most abundantly blooming annuals. Good for bedding, or pot culture.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blossoms on fine sturdy stems in a brilliant range of diverse colors. May be potted, and taken indoors before frost.

Evening Scented—Delightfully fragrant with an excellent range of colors.

Beauty Mixed

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum) (A)—Handsome when growing outdoors, and when dried make brilliant winter bouquets for the

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycombe.

SWEET WILLIAM (HP) ♦—Free flowering with beautiful large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Gayly colored, disc-like flowers with interesting markings and combinations.

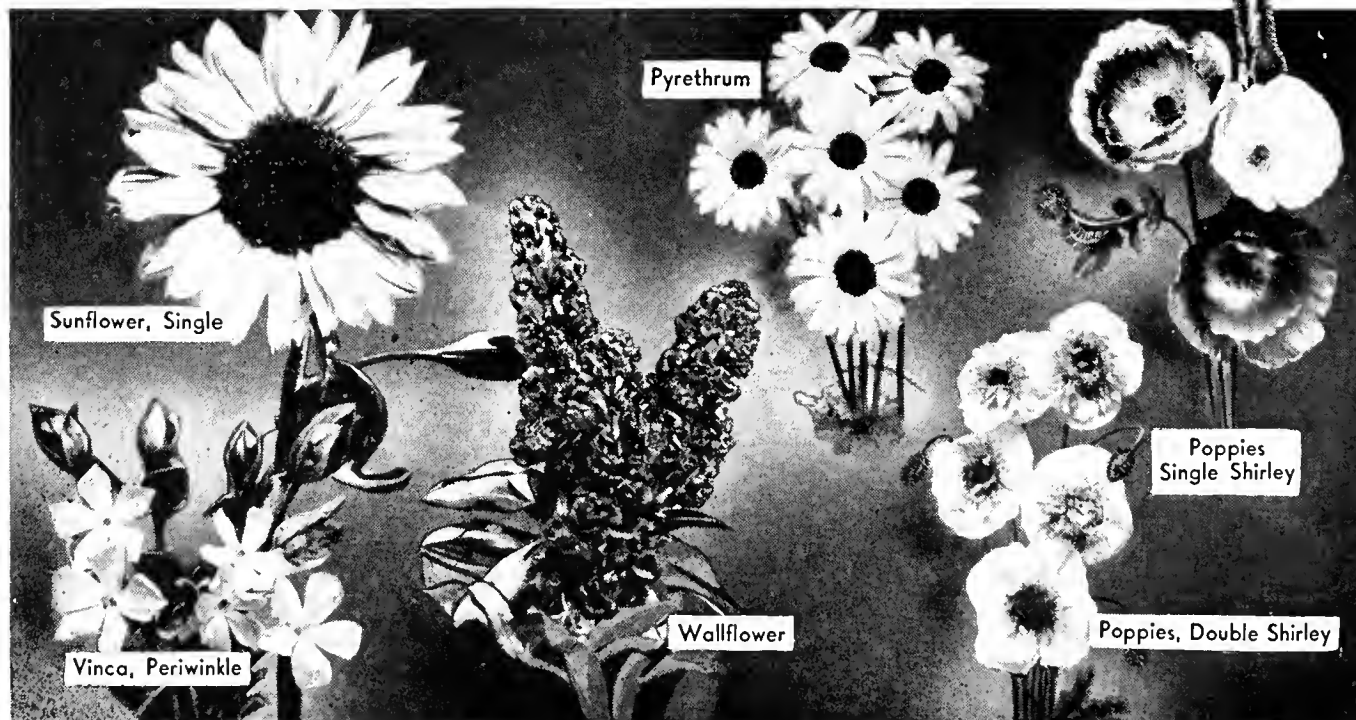
Double Mixed—Similar to the single sorts, but covered with dainty, double blossoms. While not quite as showy as the single kinds, the period of bloom is longer. Wide assortment of colors.

S weet Peas

SWEET PEAS (A)—These lovely garden favorites need well-fertilized soil. Water frequently on warm days.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The finest extra early sorts. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Early Flowering Spencers—Developed particularly for outdoor planting during winter months in the warmer climates, but also used in cooler areas where they bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering but not so



Bonfire—Brilliant red flower spikes on round, symmetrical plants. Rather dwarf.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) (A)—Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower

house. Amazing assortment of soft and vivid colors. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) — Stately, well loved old favorites. For backgrounds, or general coverage of unsightly places, they are unsurpassed because of their size and brilliancy.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

continuously. (Mixed, and in a variety of colors.) (See Page 17 for color illustrations.)

Ruffled Giant Spencer — Strikingly beautiful, unusually delicate in coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. In various individual shades and mixture.

Summer Flowering Spencer—Gigantic, beautifully formed blossoms. In various individual shades and mixture.



ZINNIA
Linearis



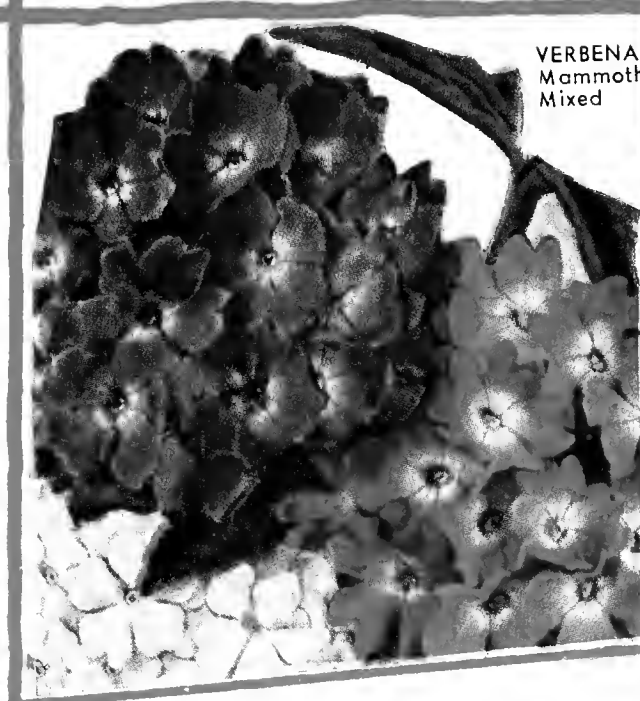
SWEET PEA
Early Flowering
Mixed



SWEET
WILLIAM



SWEET PEA
Early
Spencer



VERBENA
Mammoth
Mixed



SWEET PEA
Spencer

Flower Grower's Guide

NOTES

FLOWER	Height of Plants (Inches)	Space Between Plants (Inches)	Annual or Perennial	Average Germinating Period-Days
Ageratum	6-18	6	A	14
Alyssum, Sweet	3- 9	4	A	10-20
Aster	12-30	9	A	8-12
Calendula	12-24	6-10	A	14
Calliopsis	10-18	6-8	A	14
Campanula	12-50	8-12	P	14
Centaurea	12-24	6-12	A	15
Chrysanthemum	24-36	12-18	A	11-18
Coreopsis	18-30	6-12	P	21
Cosmos	36-60	8-12	A	14
Dahlia	36-60	18-36	A	10
Delphinium	30-48	12-24	A-P	15-21
Forget-Me-Not	8-12	4-6	P	14
Four O'Clock	18-24	8-12	A	15-20
Gaillardia	12-18	6	A	10-14
Gypsophila	12-18	6-10	A-P	10-14
Hollyhock	36-60	12-18	P	21
Linum (Flax)	10-15	4-8	P	20-25
Lupine	30-48	12-18	P	10
Marigold	10-24	6-8	A	8
Mignonette	12-18	6-8	A	14
Nasturtium	6-60	6-12	A	14
Pansy	6-12	4-8	A	30
Petunia	10-18	6-8	A	10
Phlox	12-30	12-18	A-P	10-14
Poppies	10-18	4-6	A	10
Salvia	12-36	12-18	A-P	14
Sunflower	48-72	12-24	A	10-14
Sweet William	12-20	8-10	P	6-10
Verbena	12-18	6-10	A	14
Zinnia	10-30	6-8	A	5-10

A necessity. Try the pinks. Dwarf forms for rockery. Try taking them indoors in fall. As good in house as in garden. Like a little shade. Don't over-water or crowd. Keep flowers cut. Happy in hot or cool weather, full sun or semi-shade.

Easy to grow. Deserves more attention. Also known as Bellflower, Harebell or Bluebell. Also known as Bachelor's Button or Cornflower. If you have never grown Mums from seed, be sure to try it!

Not easy to transplant. Cut flowers last well. Cultivate frequently. Pinch back to make bushy. Needs well-drained soil. Drive stakes before planting. Need sun, good air, circulation and rich, light, alkaline soil.

Give moist location and partial shade. Children love them. Need sunny place. Stands mild frost. Does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Almost any soil or location will do.

Colonial houses must have them. Others should, too. A necessity for rock garden. Good for sunny border. Not easy to transplant. Moist, sunny location. Varieties for almost any purpose—border, bed, or cutting.

New forms re-winning its former popularity. Watch for aphids. Spray with contact insecticides. Not too much sun; not too much shade. Keep flowers cut. Pinch to make bushy. Like leaf-mold in soil.

Top-mulch with peat in dry weather. Difficult to transplant. Like sun and well-drained soil. Need sun. Vivid colors, good against dark shrub background. Get acquainted with the newer varieties.

Should be treated as a biennial. Almost any soil, but best in light, moderately fertilized loam. Don't need much help, but fertilizing every few weeks works wonders.

All FLOWER SEEDS

**10¢
PER PACKET**

**except where
otherwise noted**

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*)—Sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, bearing large clusters of waxy, handsome flowers—also pea-shaped. The vine is well adapted to scrambling over rocks, and rugged spots, but can be trained to a support.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA (Fireball) (A)—Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plants are very tall, but neat. Brightest possible flower for fall use. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

VERBENA (A)—Favored alike for cutting and for display. Free blooming, with very large and colorful heads. (See Page 17 for color illustration.) In a wide variety of individual shades and mixtures.

Mammoth mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

VINCA (Periwinkle) (A)—A very ornamental and highly satisfac-

tory bedding plant. Long flowering, with brilliant green foliage. Mixed.

WALLFLOWER (HHP)—A lovely early spring bloomer. The fragrance is very pleasing, and the blossoms develop startling colors. A fine selection of shades. Mixed.



ZINNIAS (A)—Showy in appearance, and dramatically brilliant in color. Zinnias are undeniably one of the best loved, and most satisfactory of all garden annuals. For cutting purposes, they are unsurpassed. Easy to grow, thriving under almost any conditions.

Dahlia Flowered (Mammoth)—The artistic pastel colors, and almost perfect dahlia-like form of these varieties make them greatly desired. (See front cover for color illustration. Mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

Dwarf Double Mixed—A selection of the more desirable kinds and colors, sometimes called the "Cut-and-Come-Again" type. Equally good for bedding and cutting. Plants are compact, about 2 feet high.

Fantasy Mixed—The new and delightful variety that has won nation-wide popularity—in a mixture of unusual colors. The flowers are great masses of ray-like, twisted petals. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Fantasy Star Dust—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Giants of California (Mammoth)—Mixed and in a variety of individual shades. (See Page 7 for description and illustration—also front cover.)

Lilliput—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Linearis—One of the most interesting and unusual newer dwarf Zinnias. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Brown centers. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Midget Tom Thumb—Because they are as charming as they are new, these miniature Zinnias are certain to enjoy growing popularity. The colors include all the best and most desirable Zinnia shades. The compact little bushes are only 6 to 10 inches high, and the tiny blooms are perfect doubles.

Navajo Mixed—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Pastel Mixture—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Pumila Picotee Delight (Salmon Rose)—Diversified markings and shape. Lovely color. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Red Riding Hood Dwarf—As delightful as the fairy tale, these little flowers make friends immediately.

Scabious Flowered—An interesting new Zinnia resembling a Scabiosa. Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by a fringe of petals. The colors have delightful variety, and there are many charming contrasts between the colors of the fringes and the central crowns. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

THE FLOWERS ON THE FRONT COVER

The picture on the cover of this catalog is a natural, unretouched color photograph. Its glorious Zinnias were caught by the magic of the modern color camera just as they came from the garden . . . just as they can be grown in your garden.

Two varieties of Zinnias are pictured . . . **DAHLIA FLOWERED**, and **CALIFORNIA GIANTS**. These are the largest blooming Zinnias known. The full-color picture on the cover shows only a few of the marvelous, bright and pastel shades they come in.

The plants are tall, branch freely, and start to flower about 60 days after seed is sown. They keep on blooming profusely over a long period if seeds are not allowed to form.

Make a note of these two—right now—so you'll be sure to enjoy them in your garden this season.



ACHILLEA (Milfoil, or Yar-row) **Ptarmica**, "The Pearl" (HP) ♦ — Grows two feet high, and from spring to frost is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season, if sown early. Pkt. 15c.

ABRONIA UMPALLETA (A) — A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing from October to March, as it grows much surer.

ALYSSUM, Maritimum Sweet (A) — A popular white flower for bouquets that is very fragrant and produces a succession of blooms. Height one foot. Sow from October to March.

AMARANTHUS (A) — Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Two to three feet in height. Sow from January to May.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) — The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, the outer bright scarlet and gold.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding) — Has drooping red spikes.

Cruentus (Princess Feather) — Dark red feathery flowers.

Molten Fire — The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. Brilliant Poinsettia-like tips.

ASPARAGUS FERN (HP) ♦ — A very popular house plant, much used for hanging baskets. Sow from December to May. Can be planted outside but freezes to ground each season.

Sprengeri (Trailing).

Plumosus Nanus (Erect) —

BEGONIA (TP) ♦ — The plants bloom the first year. At the ends of the season they may be placed in a warm place to protect from freezing, the following spring they will bloom more freely than ever. Water freely.

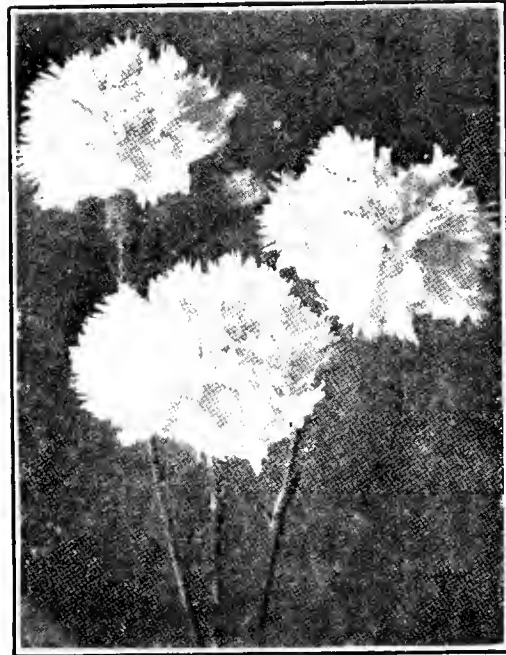
Vernon (Mixed) — Pkt. 25c.

CANNA (HP) — The finest of bedding plants for the American climate. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy soil. Sow from March to July. Saved from the finest sorts. Mixed. See page 31 for Canna Roots.

CENTAUREA, Dusty Miller (HHP) — Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Plant from January to June. One foot in height.

CARNATIONS — This variety produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. The seed will produce a fine variety of colors.

Chabard's Giant.
Great Double Mixed.
Rose Pink. Yellow
Bright Scarlet White.



Carnation

DWARF COCKSCOMB (A) — A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a rooster's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but crimson is the most brilliant. Height 1 to 2 feet. Plant from February to June.

Crimson. Glasgow prize. Green foliage.
Yellow. Solid color.
Variegated Yellow and Red.
Mixed Colors.

CYCLAMEN (TP) — Well known tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. One foot high. Plant in green house; under glass to pot.

Persicum (Mixed).
Gigantem (Mixed) — 2 to 2½ inch, large flowers and profuse blooms. Many colors. Pkt. 25c.



Cactus Dahlia

DAILLIAS (TP) — Are easy to cultivate, growing freely in most any kind of soil from seed in the spring. Height 4 to 5 feet.

Finest Single, mixed.
Large Finest Double, mixed.

Cactus Flowered, mixed.
GERANIUM, Pelargonium Zonale (HHP) ♦ — The constant succession and durability of bloom 'till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves render them very desirable for pot or culture or

LANTANA (HHP) ♦ — Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Height two feet. Mixed.

MIGNONETTE, Reseda Odorata — Sweet Grandiflora (A) — Very fragrant, large flowering.

Red Goliath — Of strong, yet compact habit with rich green foliage; the giant brusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks. Plant in spring and summer.

All
Flower
Seed
10c
Pkt.
Unless
Otherwise
Noted



Pampa Grass

bedding. Height 1 to 2 feet. Single, mixed.

Scarlet 15c.
Double, mixed. Pkt. 25c.

FUCHSIA (TP) — There are a great many beautiful varieties. They are as easily grown from seeds, and many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet. Double and Single, mixed. Pkt. 25c.

GOLDEN GLOW, Rudbeckia, Biclor Superba (A) — Fine free-flowering variety, growing about two feet high. The flowers are brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Useful for cutting.

JOB'S TEAR, Coix Lachrymae (A) — Curious ornamental grass from East India with corn-like leaves and seeds of slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for bouquets, with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Plant in spring. Height three feet.

ICE PLANT, Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum (A) — Dwarf plant of a trailing habit, adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches.

OXALIS (A)* — Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock and rustic baskets. Height six inches. Mixed varieties.

PAMPA GRASS (HP).
Gynerium Argenteum — Very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquet, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. Forms elegant plumes of striking appearance.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA — No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously. Height 18 inches. We have the extra large flowering.

White. Pink.
Yellow. Violet.
Red. Scarlet.
Mixed. All colors

Star of Quedinburg — Star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors.

Phlox Decussata, Perennial Phlox — Choice mixed. Pkt. 15c.

ALL FLOWERS
10c per Pkt.
Unless Otherwise Noted

PRIMULA, Primrose (TP)—These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Height nine inches.

Malaccides—Mixed.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower — Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted, laced

with crimson, white and yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors.

VIOLET, Viola Oederata—On account of its fragrance and early appearance, the Violet should not be wanting in any garden. A single flower will perfume the whole room. Can easily be increased by dividing the roots. The Violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Height four inches.

CLIMBERS

All prices of Flower Seeds are postpaid. Plan from February to July.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE, Dolichos Lignosus (A) — A rapid growing evergreen climber flowering in clusters of rose pea-shaped flowers. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellises, fences, etc.

AMBELOPSIS, Veitchi, Boston Ivy (HP)—One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. Height five to ten feet.

Balloon Vine (see page 8).
Canary Bird Vine (see page 10).

Cardinal Climber (see page 10).

BALSAM APPLE (A)—Attractive creamy flowers, followed by small fruits about the size of a lemon; rich orange when ripe. Fine for trellises.

BALSAM PEAR (A)—Rapid growing with beautiful fruits of a rich golden yellow color.

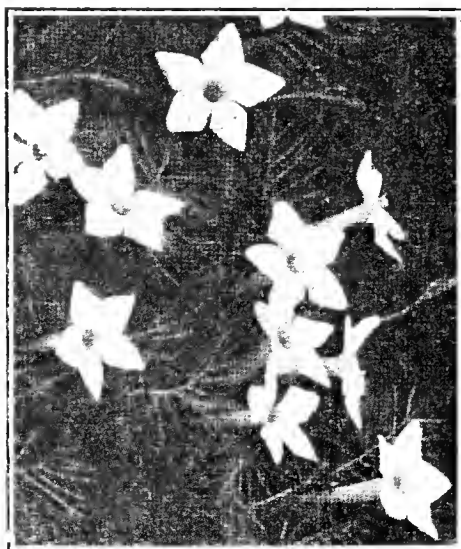
CLEMATIS (HP) — Well known and universally admired for climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for their beauty and the fragrance of their blossoms. Height 15 feet. Large flowering hybrid.

CLIMBING ANNUALS, MIXED — In this we have included all the popular, quick-growing climbing annuals, such as Ipomoets, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Hops, Cypress Vine, etc. Just the thing for covering old fences, arbors, etc. Pkt. 5c.

COBOEA SCANDENS (A) — A splendid climbing plant with large, blue bell-shaped flowers. Grows very rapidly. Height 15 to 20 feet.

All Flower Seeds are sold in 10c packets, except when otherwise stated.

CYPRESS VINE (A)—Has a fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small scarlet and white flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. Height 12 feet.



Cypress Vine

EVENING GLORY, Bona Nox (A)—Is similar to Blue Mexican Morning Glory, but the buds open in the afternoon, blooming late into the evening. The very large, light blue flowers are backed by luxuriant foliage.

GOURDS (A) — (Useful as well as ornamental.) The vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage. Ten to 20 feet high. All kinds mixed.

SMALL FRUITED—

Apple Striped—Beautifully marked.

Bottle Miniature.

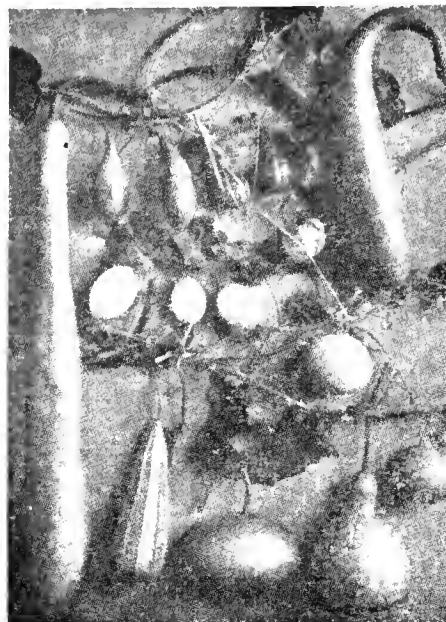
Nest Egg — Practical nest eggs.

Orange.—The well known Mock Orange.

Ornamental Pomegranate or **Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon Fruit**, deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens.

Pear-shaped—Striped yellow and green.

Spoon — Small ball-shaped fruit with slender necks, deep orange. By slicing off a side a satisfactory spoon is made.



Gourds

Turk's Turban—Small red and green; very bright colored.

LARGE FRUITED—

Bottle—Large. The original thermos bottle. Makes fine bird-houses.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd—Odd-shaped fruit which is used in making pipes.

Dipper — Fruit makes an excellent dipper and may be used for birds' nests.

Dishcloth or Towel — The fruit is eaten when young, being cooked like squash. Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd.

Hercules' Club — Fruit grows three to four feet long.

Sugar Trough — Thick shells, very durable; makes dishes and other utensils.

NEW GUINEA POLE BEANS (A)—An edible vegetable; grows two to four feet long, and weighs 10 to 16 pounds. Cook same as Squash, using young beans while still fuzzy.

HONEY SUCKLE, Woodbine, Chinese Evergreen (A)—This red blooming Evergreen is very fragrant and the foliage is dark green. Seeds should be sprouted under glass and transplanted in open ground after frost.

HOP, Humulus Japonicus (A) — A rapid growing, perfectly hardy climber. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves.

HYACINTH BEAN, Dolichos, Lablab, Jack Bean (A) — Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. White, purple and mixed.

KUDZU VINE, Jack-in-the-Bean Stalk Vine (A) — The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. The leaves

resemble those of the Lima Bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. You can almost see it grow.

MEXICAN CORAL VINE, Antignon Leptopus (HP)—Queen's Crown or Wreath—A climber with beautiful rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long, originating in Central Mexico. The profusion of blooms gives the appearance of roses. Vines are killed to the ground by frost but will grow and bloom the next spring. Sow seed outdoors in spring.

Roots: 35c each; 3 for \$1.

MOONFLOWER, Ipomoea Mexicana (A) — The true Moonflower is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers, with a dense mass of leaves stubbed every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white, wax-like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet.

SCARLET O'HARA MORNING GLORY—(See page 4.)

NEW GIANT CORNELL—Similar to Scarlet O'Hara; has white band around edge of flower.

GEORGE'S WHITE MORNING GLORY (A) — Found growing as a natural variation with Blue Mexican Morning Glory by George Huth on the fence of a friend also named George. A very strong grower and a heavy bloomer. Pkt. 25c.

LARGE BLUE MEXICAN (Manto de la Virgen) (A)—This Morning Glory is a desirable climber; makes a thick, dense growth of great lobbed leaves and is brilliant with an endless profusion of immense blue flowers.

DOUBLE MORNING GLORY (A)—The variety is almost limitless, running from the darkest reds and purples through all shades of blue and pink to snow-white. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled, and bordered in wonderful fashion. They are double and semi-double and some are so much fringed as to have the appearance of a double flower. Mixed colors.

PINK MORNING GLORY, Setosa, Brazilian Morning Glory (A)—Flowers of pleasing rose color, borne very freely in large clusters.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY (A) — The flowers are single, of immense size and of strong mixed colors.

YELLOW MORNING GLORY, Convolvulus Indica Major (HHP)—This wonderful climber is ideal for permanent trellis; its growth is

rapid as the Blue Mexican Morning Glory yet having large yellow flowers. It freezes down in winter and comes back from the roots early in the spring.

SMILAX (*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides*) — No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. Commercially used as cut flowers and for

Susan — Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, etc., very pretty flowers in buff,

ing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Height 20 ft.



Yellow Morning Glory, San Antonio, Texas

NASTURTIUM VINING— (See Tall or Trailing, page 13.)

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora Coerulea*)—A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers.

SCARLET RUNNER VINE—(See Bean, page 8.)

wreaths. Height 10 feet.

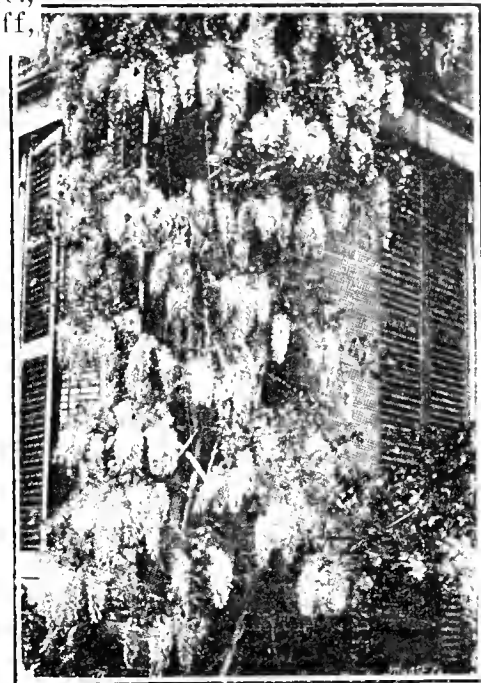
SMALL WHITE POLE BUTTER BEANS, *Porch-Climber (A)* — This rare, narrow-leaf, graceful vine Butter Bean, will climb 15 to 20 feet and with its leaves shaped like peach leaves and yielding an abundance of fancy edible butter beans.

THUNBERGIA (*Back-eyed*

white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors.

TRUMPET VINE, *Bignonia Radicans (HP)* — Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers. Height 20 to 30 feet.

WISTERIA VINE, *Glycine Sinensis (HP)*—One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, produc-



Wisteria Vine

YARD LONG BEAN, *Cestial or Asparagus Bean (A)* —A good table Bean as well as a curiosity. It is very prolific and a rank grower. Should have ample arbor to climb upon.

For
Books on
Flower
Culture
See
Page
VI

NEW VARIETIES OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS

GIANT SPENCER SWEET PEAS—We recommend the following method of planting Sweet Peas: Prepare a bed near a fence or where you can build a trellis. Spade the soil, which has been mulched with peat moss or good loamy soil, very deeply. Dig a trench about eight inches deep and place a layer about one-sixteenth of an inch thick of some good commercial fertilizer in the bottom.

Now cover this fertilizer about two inches and place the seed thereon about one inch apart in the row. Cover the seed with mellow soil about one inch. When the plants come up, gradually bank the soil to the plants, leaving a few leaves stick out. Continue until plants are well above the surface. Please ask us for further information.

Rosabelle—Rose Pink.

Pirate Gold — Golden Orange.

Mary Pickford — Cream Pink Suffused Salmon.

King Manoel—Maroon.

King Edward—Crimson.

Hawmark Lavender — Light Blue.

Pinkie — Large Bright Pink.

King White — Glistening White.

Elfrida Pearson — Shell Pink.

Masterpiece—Giant Lavender.

America—Red Flake White Ground.

Olympia—Royal Purple.

GIANT MIXTURE — This mixture is composed of the best and most popular Spencers and will certainly give satisfaction.

SPENCER DOUBLE HYBRID—It has been a difficult task to change the habit of the Sweet Pea by hybridization and selection to the double form, and much remains to be done. The results at best is really a semi-double flower. We furnish them mixed.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Latifolius*) — Hardy climber from five to eight feet. A strong growing vine which comes up from the root each spring and bears large compact clusters of flowers resembling those

of the Sweet Pea but without fragrance. Plant seed one inch deep early in spring and provide a wire or trellis support for the vines.

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Plant early to bloom by Christmas or in March to bloom before hot weather. Do not grow as tall as Giant Spencer strains.

Bluebonnet — Clear Deep Blue.

Glitters—Cerise Red.

Grenadier—Dazzling Scarlet.

Harmony—Lavender.

Hope—White Black Seeded

Imperial Pink—Clear Pink.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover—Light Blue.

Shirley Temple—Soft Rose Pink.

Valencia — Sunproof Orange. Long Stems.

Christmas Flowering Mixture—A well balanced harmony of color.

NITRAGIN



NITRAGIN Inoculation Prices

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, all CLOVERS	
Size	Retail
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.30
1 bu. ea.	.50
2 1/2 bu. ea.	1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)	
VETCHES (All Varieties)	
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.25
1 bu. ea.	.40
1 1/3 bu. ea.	.60
5 bu. ea.	1.70
12 1/2 bu. ea.	4.00

SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS and PEANUTS	
1 bu. ea.	\$.30
2 bu. ea.	.50
5 bu. ea.	1.00
10 bu. ea.	1.60
25 bu. ea.	3.00

LESPEDEZA	
1 bu. ea.	\$.30
2 bu. ea.	.50
5 bu. ea.	1.00

BEANS String, Wax, Kidney	
1/2 bu. ea.	\$.25
1 bu. ea.	.40
5 bu. ea.	1.70

GARDEN SIZE Garden Peas and Beans Sweet Peas and Lupines
Enough for 4 lbs. seed
Retail Price 10c each.

Glory and Nasturtium. Plant all varieties of Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lilies, all varieties of Calla Lilies, Tubrose, all varieties of Regal Lilies, Spanish Iris, and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Roses and flowering ornamental Shrubs. Fall annuals named in this catalogue can be planted this month. Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Tulips,

The directions given here are for Texas. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August.

Vegetable Garden. — Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Leeks, Radish, Rutabaga, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley, Celery and Carrots should be sown. Sow in hot-bed Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes. Plant all varieties of Garden Peas, for general crop. Plant Onion Sets, Chives, Shallots; also set out plants. Transplant Onions, Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Cucumbers can be planted for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in dirt bands first, and when the third leaf is developed transplant into the hot-bed.

Field.—Plant early varieties of Irish Potatoes.

Asparagus Roots, Artichoke Plants and Rhubarb and Horse - Radish Roots should be set out, also Red Rust - Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Johnson, and Rye Grasses, Lespedeza, and Bermuda Grass should be sown.

Orchard. — Fruit trees of all kinds should be planted, such as Peaches, Pears, Figs, Plums, Pecans, Persimmons, Grapes and Berries.

January and February are the best months to set out Fruit Trees.

Flower Garden. — Continue to sow Flower seeds during this month for Spring and early Summer blooming. The best varieties are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Salvia, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Carnations, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Chinese and Heddewigii Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotrope, Candytuft, Lobelia, Sweet Mignonette, Flowering Sweet Peas and Pansies. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Evening

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—
FOR FEBRUARY

Vegetable Garden. — All Winter Vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, Radishes, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce and Kohlrabi should be transplanted, Shallot divided and set out again, also sow Sorrel, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning.

All varieties of Peas can be planted.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs should be planted Plant Artichoke, Rhubarb and Asparagus seed and roots. Set out Horse-Radish roots.

Hot beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumber, Squash and Melons, as they often succeed, if protected by small boxes or dirt bands, covered with glass. Set out Shallots, Onion sets, Chives and Onion plants.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted.

For market us Adams Extra Early, Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Texas Honey June and other early varieties of Corn.

Field. — February is the best month to plant a general crop of all varieties of Potatoes, as, on an average, they will succeed better if planted during this month. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

All of the Grasses, Clovers and Field seeds mentioned for January can be sown this month, as well as Bermuda Grass, Sorghum, Milo Maize, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat and Kaffir Corn can also be planted.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets as well as Carrots should be sown for stock food. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	S		
2	M		
3	T		
4	W		
5	T		
6	F		
7	S		
8	S		
9	M		
10	T		
11	W		
12	T		
13	F		
14	S		
15	S		
16	M		
17	T		
18	W		
19	T		
20	F		
21	S		
22	S		
23	M		
24	T		
25	W		
26	T		
27	F		
28	S		
29	S		
30	M		
31	T		



D. of M.	Days in Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	W		
2	T		
3	F		
4	S		
5	S		
6	M		
7	T		
8	W		
9	T		
10	F		
11	S		
12	S		
13	M		
14	T		
15	W		
16	T		
17	F		
18	S		
19	S		
20	M		
21	T		
22	W		
23	T		
24	F		
25	S		
26	S		
27	M		
28	T		

Sow varieties of Field Corn.

Orchard. — Plant Fruit trees of all kinds. Pecan Nuts may be planted to raise trees from.

Flower Garden. — Sow Flower seed for late Spring and early Summer, such as Zinnia and Balsams (Lady Slippers), in cold frame, also different varieties of Gomphrenas, Nasturtiums, etc.

Set out Roses and ornamental Shrubs. Plant Gladiolas and Tuberosa bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese Pinks, Daises for late blooming Lobeia, Sweet Sultan, Phlox, Verbena, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Coboea Scandens, Salvia and Vinca. Plant all bulbous roots as directed for last month.

Follow same directions as given for January for Fall annual plants.



MILLER'S BIO - TESTED DOG FOODS—Miller's Dog Biscuit, Miller's Kibble Biscuit, Miller's Puppy Meal—all at one price—Lb. 15c; 10 Lbs. \$1.15.

Miller's Ration and Meats—Lb. 10c; 10 Lbs. 80c.

Miller's Dog Food is the economy canned food for mixing with Miller's dry foods to vary the diet. Dogs never seem to tire of its delicious beef flavor. Can 10c.

Dog Soap — A powerful flea-killer with a pleasant odor. 25c.

Spratt's Dog Food—Ovals, charcoal, or plain. Lb. 15c; 2 for 25c.

March 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	W	☾	♈
2	T	☾	♈
3	F	☾	♈
4	S	☾	♈
5	S	☽	♈
6	M	☽	♈
7	T	☽	♈
8	W	☽	♈
9	T	☽	♈
10	F	☽	♈
11	S	☽	♈
12	S	☾	♈
13	M	☾	♈
14	T	☾	♈
15	W	☾	♈
16	T	☾	♈
17	F	☾	♈
18	S	☾	♈
19	S	☽	♈
20	M	☽	♈
21	T	☽	♈
22	W	☽	♈
23	T	☽	♈
24	F	☽	♈
25	S	☽	♈
26	S	☾	♈
27	M	☾	♈
28	T	☾	♈
29	W	☾	♈
30	T	☾	♈
31	F	☾	♈

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—FOR MARCH

Vegetable Garden. — Sow Beets, Radishes, Early Cabbage, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Turnips, Kale, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery for cutting, Parsley, Cress, Herbs and Celery.

Plant all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans, but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remarks in regard to Lima Beans hold good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas can still be planted. Set out Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate; the Lima, Pinto and Pink Frejole can be planted for shelling purposes. Set out Onion plants, Chives, and Shallots.

Field.—Sow Sorghum, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Feteria, Egyptian Wheat, all varieties of Millet, Texas Ribbon Cane and Teosinte for green feed. Sow Bermuda, English Rye and all varieties of Clover and Grass seed for hay and grazing.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn. Plant Sorghum, also all varieties of Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

Orchard.—Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or later on when the season is somewhat retarded.

Flower Garden.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Dahlia, Cocksecomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Nasturtiums, and Sunflower. Set out Chrysanthemums for Fall blooming.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—FOR APRIL

Vegetable Garden. — Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Carrots, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Swiss Chard, Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Herbs, and Celery for cutting.

Set out Chives and Shallots.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

Early Cabbages may be successfully sown. Kohlrabi can be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows, instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Cauliflower can be made. A good plan is to sow seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the cabbage fly off. The plants should be looked over daily and all green cabbage worms and other vermin removed.

Field.—Dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, Pinto Beans, etc.,

Sow Cushaw, and field Pumpkins.

Sow all varieties of Grass mentioned for March, especially Rhodes Grass.

Orchard.—Littis is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata or Sour stocks; keep young trees cleans of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

Flower Garden.—Sow Zinnias, Balsams (Lady Slippers), Gomphrenas, Amaranthus, Celosia, Vinca and Nasturtiums. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolas, and Tuberose bulbs.

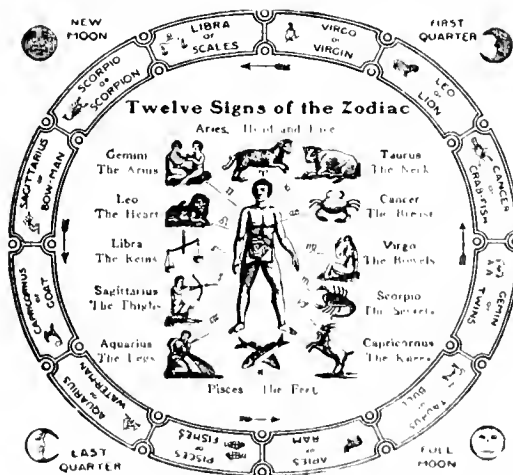
Plant all annuals described.

April 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	S	☾	♈
2	S	☾	♈
3	M	☽	♈
4	T	☽	♈
5	W	☽	♈
6	T	☽	♈
7	F	☽	♈
8	S	☽	♈
9	S	☽	♈
10	M	☽	♈
11	T	☽	♈
12	W	☽	♈
13	T	☽	♈
14	F	☽	♈
15	S	☽	♈
16	S	☾	♈
17	M	☾	♈
18	T	☾	♈
19	W	☽	♈
20	T	☽	♈
21	F	☽	♈
22	S	☽	♈
23	S	☽	♈
24	M	☽	♈
25	T	☽	♈
26	W	☽	♈
27	T	☽	♈
28	F	☽	♈
29	S	☽	♈
30	S	☾	♈

MEANING OF THE ZODIAC



Waterman—Legs. Jan. 18 to Feb. 17. Seed planting in this sign will rot.

Fish—Feet. Feb. 17 to Mar. 21. This is a watery sign, good for producing fruit of the earth. Good root sign if moon is dark or on the wane. Being a watery sign it assists vegetation to withstand drought.

Ram—Head. Mar. 21 to April 23. Seeds planted in this sign produce vines or stalks. Crops that produce their yield above ground should be planted in the new or increasing light of the moon.

Bull—Neck. April 23 to May 23. Root crops of quick growth will be good planted in the old moon in this sign.

Twins—Arms. May 23 to June 22. Good sign for plants that produce

above the ground. The soil should be stirred in this sign to subdue all noxious weeds.

Crab—Breast. June 22 to July 21. Watery, fruitful sign in which all plants germinate quickly.

Lion—Heart. July 21 to Aug. 21.

Barren sign. Unfavorable to the growth of seed or transplanting. Favorable to destroy weeds.

Virgin—Bowels. Aug. 21 to Sept. 23. Barren sign. Unfavorable to growth of seed or transplanting. Good sign to plant beautiful flowers.

Scales—Reins. Sept. 23 to Oct. 26. Seeds planted at this time produce vigorous pulp growth and roots and a reasonable amount of grain.

Scorpion—Loins. Oct. 26 to Nov. 25. Fruitful sign and produces watery effects.

Bowman—Thighs. Nov. 25 to Dec. 22. Not favorable to plant or transplant in.

Goat—Knees. Dec. 22 to Jan. 18. This is a moist sign, produces rapid growth of pulp, stalk, or roots, but not much grain.

May 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	M	☾	♋
2	T	☾	♋
3	W	☾	♋
4	T	☾	♋
5	F	☾	♋
6	S	☾	♋
7	S	☾	♋
8	M	☾	♋
9	T	☾	♋
10	W	☾	♋
11	T	☾	♋
12	F	☾	♋
13	S	☾	♋
14	S	☾	♋
15	M	☾	♋
16	T	☾	♋
17	W	☾	♋
18	T	☾	♋
19	F	☾	♋
20	S	☾	♋
21	S	☾	♋
22	M	☾	♋
23	T	☾	♋
24	W	☾	♋
25	T	☾	♋
26	F	☾	♋
27	S	☾	♋
28	S	☾	♋
29	M	☾	♋
30	T	☾	♋
31	W	☾	♋

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—FOR MAY

Vegetable Garden. — Sow as directed for April. Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins can be planted. All varieties of Early Cabbage can be sown this month. During the hot weather, Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Okra can be sown.

Large, white, solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted, the Stringless Green Pod, Kentucky Wonder, and White Creaseback are the best varieties for late planting. Plant Pink and Pinto Frijole Beans for shelling.

Field. — Cow Peas, Whip-poorwill, Crowder or Cream, can be planted, the latter is the best to be used green. Plant Blackeyed Peas.

Sweet Potato slips or vines can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up and stored away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lap them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Grass and Field seeds, Sorghum, Field and Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Millet, Milo Maize, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

Orchard.—Besides budding, nothing can be done.

Flower Garden.—Follow in-

structions given for last month.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—FOR JUNE

Vegetable Garden. — The sowing during this month is similar to the preceeding. The growing crops will require much attention as weeds grow fast at this time.

Corn may be planted for another supply of roasting ears, also Water and Muskmelons. Cucumbers, Okra, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Burger's Green Stringless, Kentucky Wonder and White Creasback Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than other varieties. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips or vines.

Sow all kinds of Radishes, Mustard, Endive, and Lettuce. Before sowing Lettuce, soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool, damp place, or if convenient, in an an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seed will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If Lettuce seed is sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October. Should the weather be moist and cool in the Fall, it can be dispensed with.

Cabbage for winter crops can be sown in this month, as

June 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T	☾	♋
2	F	☾	♋
3	S	☾	♋
4	S	☾	♋
5	M	☾	♋
6	T	☾	♋
7	W	☾	♋
8	T	☾	♋
9	F	☾	♋
10	S	☾	♋
11	S	☾	♋
12	M	☾	♋
13	T	☾	♋
14	W	☾	♋
15	T	☾	♋
16	F	☾	♋
17	S	☾	♋
18	S	☾	♋
19	M	☾	♋
20	T	☾	♋
21	W	☾	♋
22	T	☾	♋
23	F	☾	♋
24	S	☾	♋
25	S	☾	♋
26	M	☾	♋
27	T	☾	♋
28	W	☾	♋
29	T	☾	♋
30	F	☾	♋

the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months. Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

Field. — Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, Sorghum and all varieties of Field Corn can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for a late crop.

Flower Garden. — Follow the instructions for April.

All books sent postpaid at prices given.

If you are interested in other books not listed here, ask us for them. We will be pleased to supply them for you.

Books for the Flower Gardener



GARDEN GUIDE, The (Amateur's Garden Handbook). Covers every step from spading up the garden to the preservation of crops in the winter time. It features the laying out of flower, vegetable, and fruits garden. \$2.00.

GLADIOLUS, The (A. C. Beal). Complete information on the growing, raising, cultivation, etc. \$1.25.

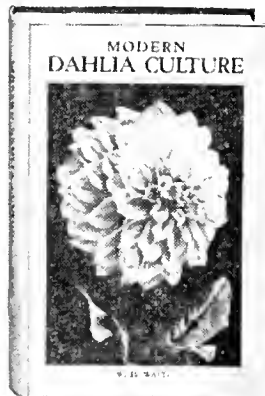
IRIS, The, (John Wister). Written by the President of the American Iris Society with a complete simple directions on successfully growing these plants. \$1.25.

DAHLIA CULTURE, Mod ern, (Waite). This book by the originator of "Jersey Beauty" gives full information on the culture and complete care of Dahlias. \$1.50.

AZALEAS AND CAMELIAS Hume). Every point about growing these shrubs explained. \$1.50

ANNUALS (Hottes)—\$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, The (Harrington)—\$1.10.



July 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light & Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S	☾	♏
2	S	☾	♏
3	M	☾	♏
4	T	☾	♏
5	W	☾	♏
6	T	☾	♏
7	F	☾	♏
8	S	☾	♏
9	S	☾	♏
10	M	☾	♏
11	T	☾	♏
12	W	☾	♏
13	T	☾	♏
14	F	☾	♏
15	S	☾	♏
16	S	☾	♏
17	M	☾	♏
18	T	☾	♏
19	W	☾	♏
20	T	☾	♏
21	F	☾	♏
22	S	☾	♏
23	S	☾	♏
24	M	☾	♏
25	T	☾	♏
26	W	☾	♏
27	T	☾	♏
28	F	☾	♏
29	S	☾	♏
30	S	☾	♏
31	M	☾	♏

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR JULY

In early part of this month sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also Corn for roasting ears. Towards the end, plant Pole and Bush Beans.

Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Endive, Lettuce, all Radishes, as well as Fall Cauliflower and Cabbage.

In new ground some Turnips and Rutabaga can be sown.

Plant all varieties of Cabbage mentioned in catalogue. Some seasons we have early frosts, and other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is, therefore, necessary to make two or more sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results; they are almost sure to head.

All Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, but the Wakefield and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with a commercial fertilizer, but we consider Cow Peas and Velvet Beans planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under, the best and cheapest fertilizer.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are plentiful. Use Slug Shot to control and kill these insects.

Coarse Tobacco Dust has been found very beneficial, when scattered among plants.

Field. — Field Corn, Cow Peas, Canada Peas, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, June Corn, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, and Sorghum can be planted.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR AUGUST

Vegetable Garden. — During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting Bush Beans, Pole Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Alaska, First and Best Peas can be planted, also all varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale, Parsley, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel, but if the weather should be very dry, the seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up. All varieties of Radish should be sown.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Rutabaga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

Carrots should be sown in the latter part of the month if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

All varieties of Celery should be sown now.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be planted; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Set out Shallots, Onion sets, Lima, Pinto, Tepary, Pink, Bayo and Mung Beans for shelling should be planted in the early part of this month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

Field. — Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should

August 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T	☾	♏
2	W	☾	♏
3	T	☾	♏
4	F	☾	♏
5	S	☾	♏
6	S	☾	♏
7	M	☾	♏
8	T	☾	♏
9	W	☾	♏
10	T	☾	♏
11	F	☾	♏
12	S	☾	♏
13	S	☾	♏
14	M	☾	♏
15	T	☾	♏
16	W	☾	♏
17	T	☾	♏
18	F	☾	♏
19	S	☾	♏
20	S	☾	♏
21	M	☾	♏
22	T	☾	♏
23	W	☾	♏
24	T	☾	♏
25	F	☾	♏
26	S	☾	♏
27	S	☾	♏
28	M	☾	♏
29	T	☾	♏
30	W	☾	♏
31	T	☾	♏

BOOKS ON FLOWERS IN FULL COLOR

GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR (G. A. Stevens). This book has 400 actual illustrations of practically every important flower now grown in American gardens. Also gives the description of plant, its habitat, soil requirements, and propagation and culture. \$1.98.

BULBS, the garden in color, (McFarland, Hatton, and Foley). This book with 275 colored pictures is one of the most valuable in the selection and arrangement of varieties of flowering bulbs for your garden. Cultural directions complete and explicit. \$3.50.

STRAWBERRY, The (Fraser.) \$1.35.

PERENNIALS, The book of, (Hottes). \$2.00.

VIOLET CULTURE, Practical, (Coon). 75c.

FERN CULTURE, (Hemsey). \$1.50.

BAILEY'S PLANT BREEDING, (Revised A. W. Gilbert). \$3.50.

HOW TO GROW ROSES, by J. H. McFarland and Robert Pyle. A new edition. Gives advice on how to use roses in the garden, how to bud them, locate the beds, prepare the ground, plant, care for in summer, fight pests, prune. 72 illustrations (40 in color). 180 pages. \$1.00.

NUT GROWING, by R. T. Morris. 219 pages. \$2.75.

CULINARY HERBS, (Kains). Tells of the complete usage in the kitchen and garden. \$1.35.

CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, (Bailey). Three well bound volumes, each 2½ in. thick with a total of 3,639 pages giving full and most up-to-date information. Per set of three volumes, \$15.00.

FLAX CULTURE. Complete information on growing the fast coming crop of the South. 50c.

ALFALFA, (Coburn). \$1.10.

ASPARAGUS. \$1.10.

MUSHROOMS, Success with. A complete outline of growing and handling in brief. 25c.

BROOM CORN CULTURE, (A. G. McCall). \$1.10.

TOMATO, The, (Work). A book dealing with the growing of tomatoes. \$1.35.

be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smaller Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole. Mexican June Corn can be planted in the early part of the month. Sow Cow and Field Peas, Velvet and Soya Beans, and Millet, Rape Barley, Rye and Vetch at end of month.

Orchard.—Nothing can be done with any degree of success during this month.

Flower Garden.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena etc., to bloom for November. Plant Spring annuals as described in this catalogue.

CELERY CULTURE. Practical information on the growing and marketing of celery. \$1.25.

Sept. 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	F	☾	♏
2	S	☾	♏
3	S	☾	♏
4	M	☾	♏
5	T	☾	♏
6	W	☾	♏
7	T	☾	♏
8	F	☾	♏
9	S	☾	♏
10	S	☾	♏
11	M	☾	♏
12	T	☾	♏
13	W	☾	♏
14	T	☾	♏
15	F	☾	♏
16	S	☾	♏
17	S	☾	♏
18	M	☾	♏
19	T	☾	♏
20	W	☾	♏
21	T	☾	♏
22	F	☾	♏
23	S	☾	♏
24	S	☾	♏
25	M	☾	♏
26	T	☾	♏
27	W	☾	♏
28	T	☾	♏
29	F	☾	♏
30	S	☾	♏

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR SEPTEMBER

Vegetable Garden.—Nearly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant all early varieties of Peas. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month. All varieties of Herbs and Spinach can be planted.

Begin sowing Onion seed of all varieties after the fifteenth of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Lettuce, Beet, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed can be sown, but Cabbage sown in this month will generally not do so well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out, divide and transplant Shallots, set out Onion sets and Chive plants, sow Sorrel and Turnip-rooted Celery.

Field.—Continue to plant Potatoes for an early Winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late Spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. Sow seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Johnson, Ber-

muda, Rye, and Rescue Grasses, and all varieties of Stock and Sugar Beets.

Orchard.—Take out all trees not giving satisfaction and make arrangements for profitable stocks.

Flower Garden.—During this month Flower seeds such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Flowering Sweet Peas, Phlox, Pinks, Marguerite Carnations, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow Rye Grass for a beautiful winter lawn.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR OCTOBER

Vegetable Garden.—This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown, but it is best to get it in the ground as soon as possible so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Alaska, First and Best Peas can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Lettuce, Parsley, Chevril, Kohlrabi, Radishes, Endive, Parsnips and Herbs.

Field.—Speltz, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Rape and Oats should be planted for stock food, also Rhodes Grass and all varieties of Clover, Alfalfa, Grass Rye, Rescue, and all varieties directed for September.

Orchard.—Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees

Oct. 1939



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	S	☾	♏
2	M	☾	♏
3	T	☾	♏
4	W	☾	♏
5	T	☾	♏
6	F	☾	♏
7	S	☾	♏
8	S	☾	♏
9	M	☾	♏
10	T	☾	♏
11	W	☾	♏
12	T	☾	♏
13	F	☾	♏
14	S	☾	♏
15	S	☾	♏
16	M	☾	♏
17	T	☾	♏
18	W	☾	♏
19	T	☾	♏
20	F	☾	♏
21	S	☾	♏
22	S	☾	♏
23	M	☾	♏
24	T	☾	♏
25	W	☾	♏
26	T	☾	♏
27	F	☾	♏
28	S	☾	♏
29	S	☾	♏
30	M	☾	♏
31	T	☾	♏



National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

All Leather — Washable

Eezy Wear Gloves give complete protection against dirt, scratches, bruises, stains, infection. Yet their amazing softness and pliability, the result of a special processing, make them extra comfortable. Cling to the hands and practically give you bare-handed freedom.

Economical, too—outwear six pairs of ordinary fabric gloves. Sizes for women (small, medium, large) and men (medium, large). 75c, postpaid.

VIII

Germaco Hotkaps

Hotkaps are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced, yield increased and crops mature two or three weeks earlier. Prices, 1000 (28 lbs.) \$10.25; 250 Hotkaps (9 lbs.) with setter and tamper \$3.85; 100 Hotkaps (5 lbs.) with setter and tamper \$2.65.

Steel setter (4 lbs. boxed) \$1.50. Garden setter 50c.

Postage extra.



ECLIPSE HAND CORN PLANTER

Will plant corn, melons, beans, peas, squash and cucumber.

Price \$3.50.

Strawberry plants should be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done in the North. Everbearing and Klondyke Strawberries are the favorite for the Southern States.

Flower Garden.—Continue to sow Flower seed of all Spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Petunias, Candytuft, Verbenas, Phlox, Snapdragon, Flowering Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Stocks, Calendula and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your Winter lawn.

PLANET JR. HAND IMPLEMENTS
Seeders, Cultivators and their parts. As for Catalogue.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR NOVEMBER

Vegetable Garden.—During this month continue to sow all varieties of Winter vegetables as during the previous month.

All varieties of Cabbage can be sown this month and they will make fine heads in the Spring.

Sow Spinach, Lettuce, Turnips, Radishes, Beets, Mustard and all fast growing vegetables.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for early plants; manure for same should be looked after, it ought not to be over one month old. Set out Shallots, Chives, Onion sets and Onion plants.

FIELD.—Continue to sow all varieties of Grasses, Field and Clover seed as directed for September and October.

Orchard.—Prepare your land to set out Fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant. Best after second frost.

Flower Garden.—Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Pinks, Alysium, Larkspur, Candytuft, Lobelia and Poppy, Sow Sweet Peas.

Set out roses and other hardy plants, in December.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Crocus and Freesias in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in six-inch pots, so that the top of bulbs are covered half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots six inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from four to five weeks. When well rooted take the pots from the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out

and bloom well. Plant Rye Grass for your Winter lawn.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— FOR DECEMBER

Vegetable Garden.—Peas for general crop can be planted.

Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February.

In the latter part of this month sow Peppers, Cucumbers, Eggplants in the hot-bed.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed. Set out Shallots, Chives, and Onion sets.




















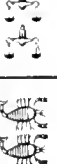



















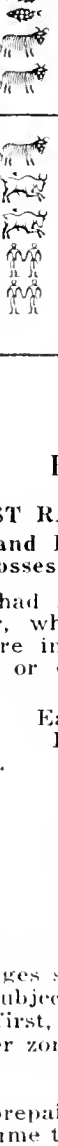

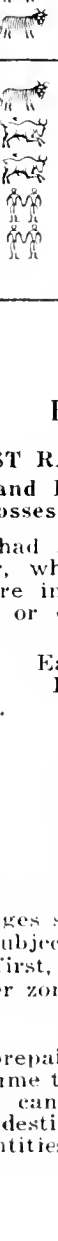

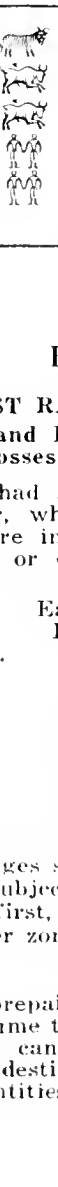



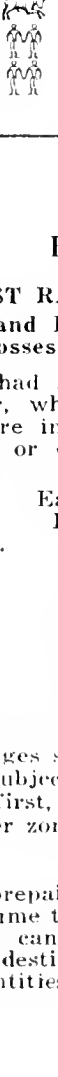

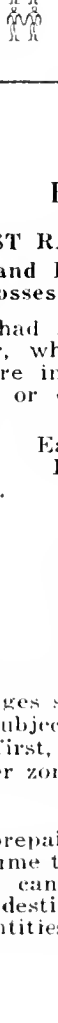











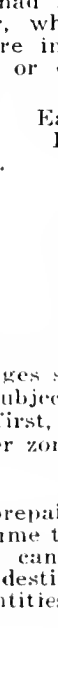

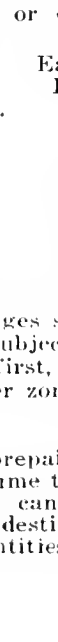
Field.—Sow White Flowered Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, White Dutch, Burr, Japan and Crimson Clover. Also all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food.






























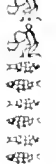



































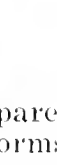
Orchard.—Prepare ground for Fruit trees during this month and towards the end of the month begin to plant.

Plant Pecan nuts to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

Flower Garden.—Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Crocus, Freesias and Chinese Lilies. Sow all varieties of Winter and Spring blooming Flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Pinks, Alysium, Candytuft, Larkspur, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Caleopsis, Heliotrope, and Carnations. Set out Roses and other hardy plants, and all varieties of Herbs. Plant Rye Grass for your Winter lawn. Plant Sweet Peas.

Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon
 4th	 11th	 18th	 26th
D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	W		
2	T		
3	F		
4	S		
5	S		
6	M		
7	T		
8	W		
9	T		
10	F		
11	S		
12	S		
13	M		
14	T		
15	W		
16	T		
17	F		
18	S		
19	S		
20	M		
21	T		
22	W		
23	T		
24	F		
25	S		
26	S		
27	M		
28	T		
29	W		
30	T		

Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon
 3rd	 10th	 18th	 26th
D. of M.	Days in Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	F		
2	S		
3	S		
4	M		
5	T		
6	W		
7	T		
8	F		
9	S		
10	S		
11	M		
12	T		
13	W		
14	T		
15	F		
16	S		
17	S		
18	M		
19	T		
20	W		
21	T		
22	F		
23	S		
24	S		
25	M		
26	T		
27	W		
28	T		
29	F		
30	S		
31	S		

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots, within the U. S. and Possessions.

ZONE RATES may be had by applying to your Postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult Parcel Post schedule below.

Zone—From S. A.—	First Lb. or Frac.	Ea. Add. Lb. or Frac.
1—San Antonio	7c	1c
2—50 to 150 miles	8c	1c
3—150 to 300 miles	9c	2c
4—300 to 600 miles	10c	4c
5—600 to 1000 miles	11c	6c
6—1000 to 1400 miles	12c	8c
7—1400 to 1800 miles	14c	10c
8—All over 1800 miles	15c	12c

WEIGHT LIMIT: Packages shipped in the United States are subject to a limit of 70 pounds in the first, second and third zones; in all other zones the limit is 50 pounds.

POSTAGE has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

OUR TERMS: With customers not having an account with us, are strictly cash with order. We will ship C. O. D. if wanted by that method, but only if one-fourth of the amount of the order is enclosed. **No plants C. O. D.**

Remittances should be made by P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Personal Checks. On small orders we will accept U. S. Postage Stamps in good condition (one and two cent stamps preferred), but would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper so as to prevent them adhering together or to other papers.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS: Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each two ounces up to eight. The pound rate is 14 cents and the registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 44 pounds in one package.

All goods are offered subject to prior sale and we reserve right to advance prices without notice.

ABOUT GUARANTY: Huth Seed Co., Inc., gives no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants sent out and will not be responsible for the crop.



SNAROL is ready-prepared meal that kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sowbugs, grasshoppers, and other destructive garden pests. It is simply sprinkled around plants and shrubs. Pests eat it in preference to natural food, and are quickly killed.

1½ Lbs. 35; 3 Lbs. 60c;
15-Lb. Bag \$3.00; 50 Lbs. \$8.

Artichokes

CULTURE—Sow in February or March, in rich soil and transplant to permanent beds (in rows or hills) four feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first of the season, but the beds will be bearing for



Green Globe Artichoke

years. Protect in winter by covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Produces large, globular heads; scales green, shading to purple.

Asparagus

CULTURE—Drill the seed thinly in rows 14 inches apart in your seed bed during March and April. Transplant about January, setting the roots 12 inches apart in furrows four feet apart and 12 inches deep. Cover with two or three inches of soil, and on top of that three or four inches of well rotted manure thoroughly mixed in soil. This is sufficient for the first season and will produce a marketable crop the following April, possibly March. One ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants. Four pounds to the acre.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A magnificent variety. It furnishes fine white shoots, which stay as long as they are fit to use without any artificial means of blanching.

PALMETTO—Of bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productiveness combined with earliness and good qualities, make it a fine variety for general use.

Asparagus Roots—Martha Washington and Palmetto. Doz. 35c, postpaid.

Special Beans

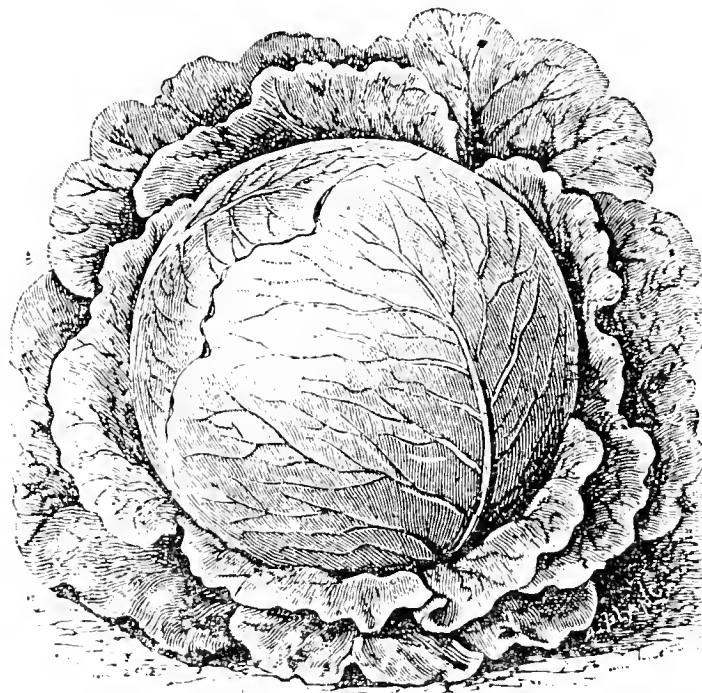
PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods six to seven inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty and deeply saddlebacked;

flesh brittle, solid and stringless; flavor fine.

HUTH SPECIAL—Unquestionably one of the best Wax Podded Beans ever introduced. It is a market gardener's Bean, having been originated in one of the best market gardening sections of the West. It produces a deep golden colored pod of good length; shape semi-round, thick meated, stringless, and of exceptional quality. Vines strong, holding the pods well up, with good leaf covering and bearing in profusion.

CABBAGE

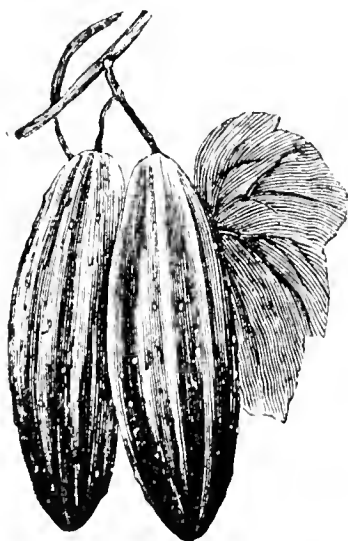
HUTH'S VOLGA—The quickest growing, large, round, variety. Uniform in growth, head hard and solid. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. The plant is nearly all head, having a few outside leaves.



Volga Cabbage

The quality of this cabbage is very fine, both for cooking and for kraut.

Cucumber



Early White Spine

EARLY IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark greenish-white and a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent

flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass.

LEMON—Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon, and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin, is delicious.

KLONDYKE—An attractive dark green cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick, of unsurpassed quality. Excellent for pickling.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evidenced when harvesting.

WATER CRESS—Prepare a small shallow trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves, when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants.

CELERY

CULTURE—For this climate sow Celery in February and March, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When ready to transplant, thin out two or three inches apart in the row, and leave growing until April or May, when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart.

GIANT PASCAL—A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table.

WHITE PLUME—This variety is characterized by the silver white color, with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use.

Texas Special Sweet Corn

TEXAS HONEY JUNE—Requires 87 days. A variety of Sweet Corn, especially adapted to growing in Texas. Has very heavy shucks, which makes it resistant to ear worm damage. ... Stalk about six feet tall. Ears medium size, with 14 to 16 rows.

"Black Leaf 40"

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for combating aphids or plant lice.

1 Oz. Bot. 35c; 5 Oz. Bot. \$1.00; 1 Lb. Can \$2.25; 2-Lb. Can \$3.25.

Canteloupes

HUTH'S ORANGE FLESH

—Its appealing deep orange flesh is its distinctive characteristic. It is the most solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type and will weigh more to the crate. Fruit very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Recommended for its hardiness, prolificness, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities.

PEACH OR GARDEN

MELON—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of a bright yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb.

NETTED NUTMEG — We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green, and of the highest flavor.



Pineapple

WINTER PINEAPPLE

CASSABA—The green melon used extensively for shipping East for the holiday and winter trade. Melons do not mature on the vines and the flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place.

Leek

CULTURE—A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When six inches high, transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four or five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to one thousand plants.

AMERICAN FLAG — This Leek aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked.

Lettuce

CULTURE—Lettuce can be started early in cold frames in February and transplanted to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late crop, sow the seed in open ground as soon as season permits, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart;

thin heading varieties one foot apart in the rows. Loose leaf sorts will stand closer growing. One ounce will plant 200-foot row, or three pounds will plant an acre.

MAY KING—The best Butterhead Lettuce for forcing as well as early. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich, buttery flavor which is delicious.



PARIS WHITE (Cos or Romaine)—This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of Lettuce, dark green in color; leaves are white with the faintest tint of green. Succulent and sweet.

PRIZEHEAD — One of the best loose, non-heading varieties, of fine quality, and very popular. Has a brown edge.

HANSON—Requires 80 days. This is a fine variety for late summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather and does not get bitter like some summer varieties, of fine quality and very popular.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON —A bunching variety, forming no definite head. It has a large mass of fine, brittle leaves of a light green.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER HEAD—Requires 75 days. A butter head, cabbage shaped, with thick leaves. Large in size, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. The inside of the head is a rich golden yellow.

Onion Seed

If planting for big Onions, sow one ounce of seed to 75 feet of drill, or 2½ pounds per acre, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart; for best results in growing large Onions, after they begin to bowl, carefully draw the dirt away from the Onion until bowl is covered about one-fourth inch. If planting for green Onions, it requires about one ounce of seed to 30 feet of drill.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN — This Onion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities; bulbs remain in excellent condition almost a year after they are harvested. The advantage of this is easily seen, especially by the Southern growers. In shape and form they resemble the Yellow Bermuda On-

ion, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp and mild.

PICKLING ONIONS

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEAR—(70 days.) This is the best of all for pickling and the earliest ripening Onion in existence, frequently maturing in 70 days from sowing the seed. The bulbs, of a pure paper-white, are flattened, of medium size, averaging one to 1½ inches in diameter, flesh crisp and mild in flavor. Largely planted for bunching and for sets. Succeeds well everywhere.

Peas

AMERICAN WONDER — The vine grows eight to ten inches high and is very prolific in pods; ripens in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts. **GRAY SUGAR (Edible Pods)** — A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat, crooked, and very fleshy.

Hot Peppers

LARGE MEXICAN CHILI —This Chili is grown in Mexico more largely than any other. It is in a class by itself, on account of its extreme pungency. It is used almost exclusively for grinding and sold as cayenne, the trade of which is surprising. **CHILI PEQUIN (or Birdseye Hot)**—Fruit very small, round, and exceedingly pungent. Used for seasoning and pepper sauce.

Parsnips

CULTURE—They do best in deep, rich, sandy soil. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin out plant six to the foot. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; five pounds to the acre.

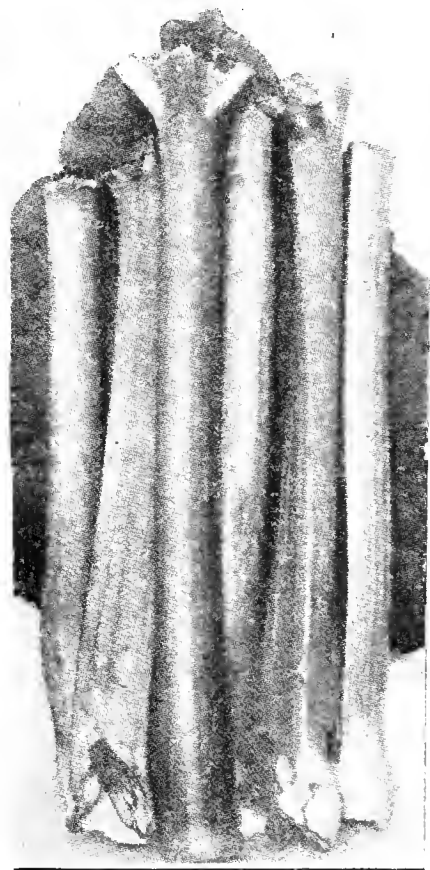
IMPROVED GURNSEY—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

HOLLOW CROWNED THICK SHOULDER — The best for table use; easily raised and of great productiveness.

ROSELLE (Australian Jelly Plant)—This plant, coming from Queensland, Australia, will grow wherever cotton grows, and with much the same cultivation. It blossoms

in October and November and after the blossoming a seed pod forms with fleshy red leaves around it. Pick this while soft, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover and boil, strain, add one cup sugar and one-half cup lemon juice to each pint of juice and boil until it jellies. It has a delicious flavor between the currant and quince. It can also be made into jams, pies, puddings, etc.

It is easily grown from seed, which should not be planted until the ground becomes warm; if given plenty of water it will require eight by eight feet. It will not mature seed in the colder climates, but in the favored Gulf Coast country it matures seed. Price 15c per Pkt. Oz. 75c.



Rhubarb

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT A rich, sandy soil, wet but well drained, is best for Rhubarb. It is cheaper to grow from seed and discard untrue plants. The popular method is to use young plants propagated from the crown. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. When the blossom stalk appears, it should be cut back well into the ground. Set the crowns of the plants so that they are two inches under the surface of the soil. This is important. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

VICTORIA—The most popular variety. Stalks thick, long and red.

RHUBARB ROOTS — From December to March.

Victoria Roots 20c each; Doz. \$2.00, postpaid.

Radishes

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—(fall and winter). Fine for winter use.

WHITE CHINESE (or **Celestial**).—Fall and winter. Cultivated extensively by market gardeners.

Squashes

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—The fruit is a beautiful white wax instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and much larger.

WARTED HUBBARD—This is, in quality, one of the best winter sorts. Very dark green, the flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures good keeping.

ITALIAN COCOZELLE—Differs from Zucchini in that it is marked with heavy dark green stripe. It is enormously prolific. When gathered closely the vines will keep bearing continuously all summer, and far into the fall. Pkt. 10c; Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CREAM MARROW OR FORDHOOK (English)—This is a most desirable Squash for either summer or winter use. Squash oblong in form, eight or 10 inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin and of a yellowish color. If gathered young for cooking it is excellent. Fine for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies.

BANANA—This Squash grows from one to two feet in length. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow, and excellent quality. When quite young, it is excellent to cook as a marrow. Pkt. 10c.

Spinach

PRICKLY OR WINTER—The hardest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is the best for fall sowing.

Tobacco

CULTURE—Tobacco in this part of the country should be started in a hot-bed in February and treated the same as tomatoes.

HAVANA—When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 10c. Oz. \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE BURLEIGH—A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt. 10c. Oz. \$1.00, postpaid.

Tomatoes

DWARF STONE—Requires 92 days. Claimed to be the largest dwarf Tomato known, larger than Dwarf Champion and is similar in habit of growth; very popular with market gardeners and home canners.

McGEE—Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor. Fine for black land.

REDFIELD BEAUTY—It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA—It is a heavy yielder and the Tomatoes are of very large size and of a delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing and when the slices are served on a dish, the effect is very pretty and attractive. Pkt. 10c.

KARGER TOMATO—This strain originated from a wilt resisting variety. Mr. Karger states that large crops have been grown on land that is infested with root rot disease. This variety has also been planted on land where other vegetables have died of root rot, in fact, it yields a heavy crop where other varieties fail. Not only by himself, but by others, who have found it to be successful. This is a large red Tomato with a delicious flavor, heavy bearer and splendid for shipping. It is medium early, has very few seed and thick meat. Originally sealed packages. 25c.

YELLOW AND SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

RED PLUM—Same as Yellow Plum except color.

YELLOW PLUM—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving.

RED PEAR—A small variety, early; fine for preserving.

RED CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a cherry. This variety is fine for preserving or pickling.

YELLOW CHERRY—Same as Red Cherry, except color.

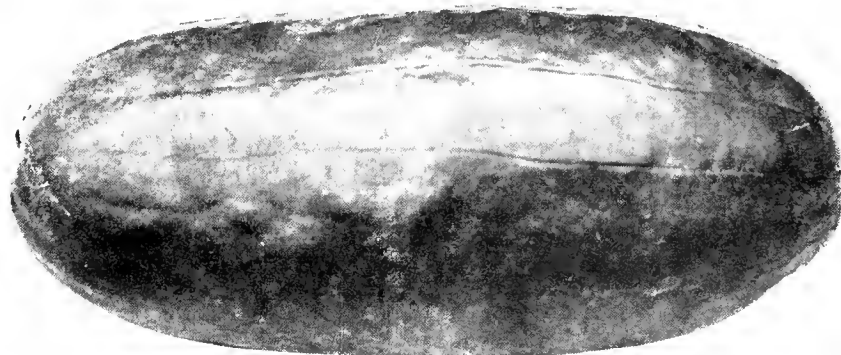
We Carry a Complete
Line of
GARDEN TOOLS
Hoes, Rakes, Spading
Forks, Shovels, Trowels,
Seeders, etc.

Watermelons

HUTH'S HALBERT HONEY—The melons are oblong in form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of a luscious flavor and entirely free from strings.

BLUE WATSON—A distinct variety of Watson. Rind thin and tough, dark green with bluish cast—some of the melons are even darker in color. Flesh a deep red and very tender and sweet. Seeds are small and brown in color. Is a good shipping variety, and shaped like the original To m Watson. Pkt. 10c.

SWEETHEART SPECIAL—Excellent Melon, vine vigor-



Dale Watermelon

ous, productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, solid, and sweet.

FLORIDA FAVORITE SPECIAL—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and delicious sweet.

STOCK OR PIE—It is immensely productive. The Melons grow to a large size. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The Melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates.

CITRON—For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid. Used for pickling.

IMPROVED EXCEL SPECIAL—The dark green rind of this new Melon is indistinctly striped with a lighter shade of green, is tough and easily stands for distant shipments. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting, and of finest flavor, entirely free from core or hard centers.

GOLDEN HONEY—A beautiful, golden-flesh Melon. The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber shade of yellow,

low, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor.

ALABAMA SWEET SPECIAL—A long Melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good grower and will bear longer than any other variety. Is a first class shipper.

FLORIDA GIANT—The Melons are nearly round, skin is solid dark green, flesh red and firm. Good shipper; black seed. A newer variety.

CLETEX—Melons about same shape as Watson with indistinct stripes of a spotted character, mixed with dark green color. Flesh red and sweet with tough rind. Seeds brown smeared.

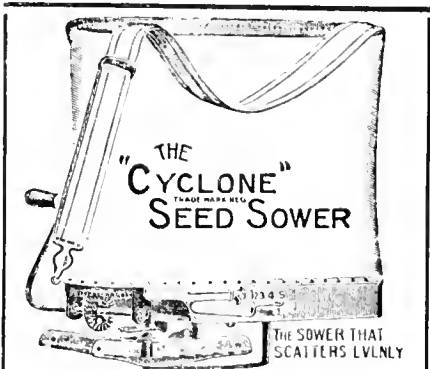
DALE—This splendid Melon is oblong in shape. The tough skin is a dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. Flesh is dark red in color, fine

grained, sweet and luscious; white seed; an excellent shipper. Texas grown seed.

HUTH'S ONE-ACRE COLLECTION

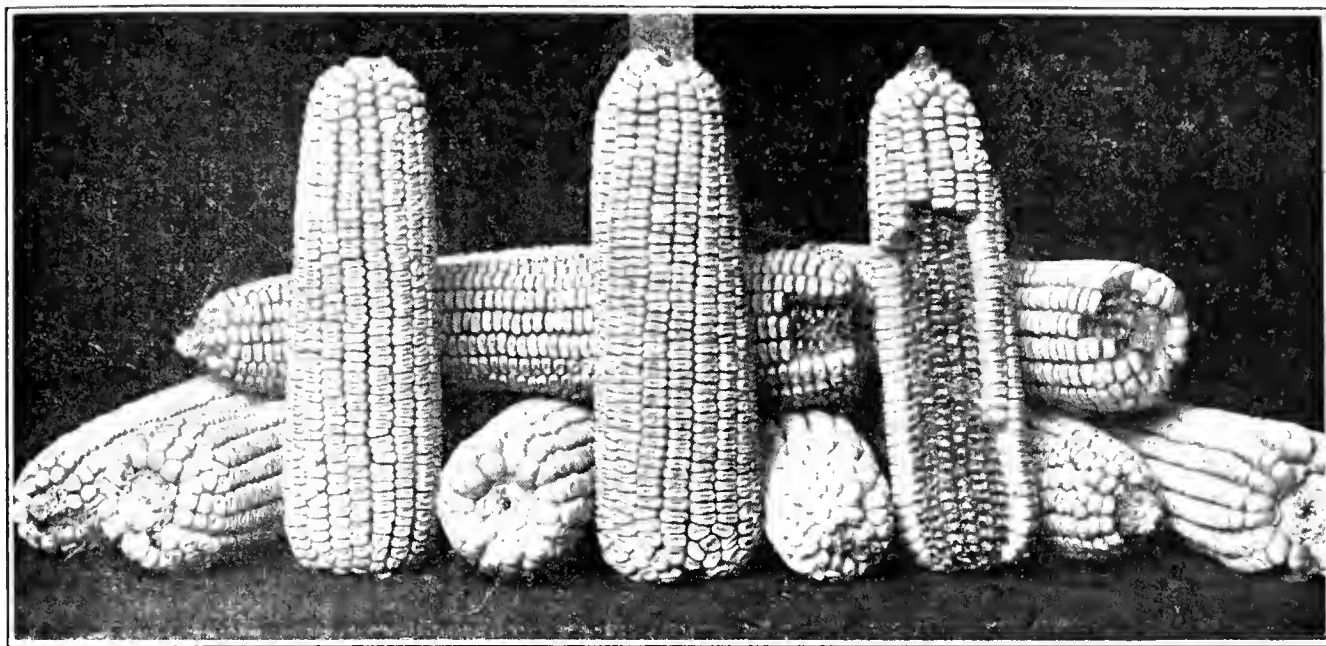
Many of our friends like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you, postpaid, enough seed of five different varieties, **Our Selection**, to plant an acre.

You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried. Send us \$1.00 and have the best of Melons.



CYCLONE BROADCAST SOWER

Of simple and substantial construction. Will handle any seed for sowing broadcast that any seeder will. \$2.50 each, postpaid.



Yellow Surecropper Corn

TEXAS HICKORY KING (110 days) — This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. It is so hard that the weevil can not penetrate kernel. Being raised in this vicinity causes acclimation. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. A good drouth resister. **Lb. 10c.**

HUTH'S SURE CROPPER (90 days)—A truly remarkable drouth resisting power. An early maturing Corn, suitable for spring and summer planting, and is considerably used to plant in stubble ground after grain has been cut. Ears are of good size, stocky and well formed. **Lb. 10c.**

SQUAW CORN — A drouth-resisting variety plantable in the summer months. It has blue and white grains, therefore not so desirable by the market gardener. However, it makes a sweet and very juicy roasting ear. **Lb. 10c.**

HUTH'S DROUTH RESIST-ER CORN — It is a white early maturing, deep rooted drouth resisting Corn, with medium sized stalk; a Corn that is easy to get a stand of, for it is a very hardy variety and a fast grower. An exceptionally deep rooted corn, which roots almost straight down. The shuck on this Corn fits tightly over the ear and out well over the end of ear, which makes it almost weevil proof. **Lb. 15c.**

HUTH'S TEXAS WHITE (90-day) CORN — Needs no recommendation for a general field crop, being tested, tried and proven very satisfactory. It is a white semi-flinty Corn, being a dent variety with a white cob. **Lb. 10c.**

JUNE CORN (Mais Chinaco) — Introduced by us over a quarter of a century ago from Mexico. It was then called Chinaco, meaning out-cast. We think this is the grandest outcast ever brought into this country. It is plantable in spring, summer and fall, maturing in 90 days and making roasting ears in 70 days. Our seed is grown on mixed soil and less than 20 miles from our place of business. **Lb. 10c.**

HUTH'S PROLIFIC (110 days)—It is the most prolific Corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes two to seven ears to the stalk, with longer, deeper grains; averages 14 to 16 rows; set on a very small white cob. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. **Lb. 20c.**

YELLOW SURECROPPER — This variety was originated by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station. In type of plant and ear and in productiveness, it is almost exactly like the white Surecropper, one of the best for the Southwest. Almost pure yellow in color and has a high vitamin content. **Lb. 15c.**

GIANT YELLOW DENT (100 days)—This Corn is a very large growing variety. The ear is large and well rounded at butt and tip. The kernels are inclined to be large, and are very deep. **Lb. 10.**

YELLOW DENCO (90 days) — This corn, which we consider one of best Yellows, has a large, long ear, very well filled with small grain. The ends of the grains are yellow but the sides darken to red. An early yellow Corn becoming popular. **Lb. 15c.**

NATIVE YELLOW GOURD SEED (or Shoe Peg)—This

wonderful 90 - day yellow Corn is a marvel. The cob is red and medium, while the kernels are long and slender. In many cases we have from two to three good ears to the stalk. We average over 59 bushels to the acre. **Lb. 15c.**

HUTH'S SILVER MINE (90 days)—The stalk grows eight feet tall. The ears measure from 10 to 20 inches in length. They are uniform in size; 16 to 20 rows of deep, pure white kernels, on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know. **Lb. 10c.**

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days) — The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow long on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. It makes superior quality of corn meal. We recommend it highly. **Lb. 10c.**

BLOODY BUTCHER (110 days)—This Corn resists the drouth better than many other varieties. Ears long, with grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. **Lb. 15c.**

ACCLIMATED STRAW-BERRY CORN (120 days)— Good all around Corn, more especially for feeding purposes, originating from the crossing of red, white and yellow stock. **Lb. 10c.**

GIANT WHITE RED COB (110 days) — Makes a very large ear of the finest corn; grains very large, deep, wide and thick; cob red; very popular. Ears are stout, covered by a coarse, heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly. **Lb. 10c.**

NATIVE WHITE GOURD SEED (or Shoe Peg—95 days)—This white Corn with long, slender kernels, has a

medium size white cob. It is ideal for roasting ears. **Lb. 15c.**

BRAZILIAN OR STOOING FLOUR CORN — One grain will produce in many instances from three to five stalks. Each stalk bears two or three ears, nine to twelve inches in length and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of Corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Lb. 25c.**

Pop Corn

There is always a good market for Pop Corn, and every Corn grower should plant some. The whole family enjoys Pop Corn and a few rows should be planted for home use.

WHITE PEARL—A common variety, having smooth kernels.

WHITE RICE—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. **Lb. 15c.**

JAPANESE DWARF RICE — Very tender and almost hullless. Ears short and chunky. Heavy yielder. We regard this as the coming commercial variety. **Lb. 20c.**

QUEEN GOLDEN — Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. **Lb. 25c.**

LITTLE BUSTER or WHITE HULLESS — Extra small grain and excellent for popping. Pure white and good yielder. **Lb. 20c.**

SOUTH AMERICAN GIANT — A large yellow grain Corn that grows well in Texas. Cream colored when popped and has distinct flavor. **Lb. 15c.**

All Field Seed are quoted in small quantity. Not Post-paid. Ask for quantity prices.

ATLACIDE
NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

Kills Johnson Grass and all undesirable vegetation, including ivy, etc. Simply mix with water and apply on any vegetation — weeds, grass, etc., with a sprinkling can or sprayer. **Lb. 20c; 10 Lbs. \$1.50.**

— TREAT ALL SEED CORN WITH SEMESAN, J. R. —

FIELD SEED

Cane Seed for Syrup and Fodder

These varieties are largely used for making syrups; they are also used to grow cane for feed and ensilage. Sow in drills, using five pounds for syrup or 100 pounds for fodder per acre.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE or **GOOSENECK SORGHUM**—This variety makes the most and the best quality of syrup. Growers who have used it for that purpose are enthusiastic about it. Lb. 25c.

TEXAS STRAIGHT-NECK RIBBON CANE—This popular variety is equally as good for syrups as the Goose-neck Sorghum, and the heads are upright and more heads in the field. A trial of this variety would be rather pleasing. Lb. 15c.

HONEY DRIP CANE—Known also as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane. It makes an unusually large stalk. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre. Has narrow leaf and stalk. Lb. 15c.

EARLY BLACK AMBER CANE—These popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and sugar. Lb. 10c.

ORANGE CANE—A well known variety adapted to the Southwest. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Lb. 10c.

RED TOP CANE—Planted very extensively in the Southwest. Smaller than the other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder. Lb. 10c.

Grain Sorghums

ALGERIA or **BISHOP KAFIR**—A cross between Maize and Kafir. Livestock eat the entire stalk with relish. The stalk is sweet, containing a large amount of sugar. Will stand dry weather well, although it does exceptionally well in wet climates. Use five pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 15c.

HEGARI—We consider Hegari the most popular and profitable for grain, forage, and ensilage. Stands dry weather; crop is certain; grain does not shatter; the heads are large and full, uniform in growth. Lb. 10c.

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK MILO—The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads. This strain is earlier than Kafir Corn. The yield is

from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. This will stand drouth. For this reason is admirably adapted to dry land farming. Lb. 10c.

DWARF CROOK-NECK MILO—This variety grows about the same height as the Dwarf Straight-neck Milo, the only difference between the two is the straight and the crook-neck. Lb. 10c.

DOUBLE DWARF MILO MAIZE—This variety of Milo Maize is very dwarf, growing only two to three feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy in harvesting. The average yield being two tons per acre. Sow four to five pounds per acre, from April until middle of June. Lb. 15c.

SHALLU or **EGYPTIAN WHEAT**—Is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder. Shallu should be sown in drills three feet apart from five to ten pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 10c.

TRUE DARSO—This sorghum is neither saccharine nor non-saccharine. Contains 12 to 13 per cent sugar in stem. It originated in what is called a "sport" stalk brought to the Experiment Station at Stilwater. It will cross with other grain sorghums if planted near them. Six pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb. 10c.

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR—It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. For the grain sow five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel. Lb. 10c.

FETERITA—The best drouth resistant non-saccharine sorghum. Earlier than Kafir Corn, and a very heavy yielder. The grain is similar to Milo, but is pure white. Lb. 20c.

SHROCK KAFIR or **SAGRAIN**—Fine for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet, and grows an abundance of broad, long leaves. It is a wonderful grain to stool out, not unusual for one seed to send up six to ten stalks, each making a fine head of large, light brown grains, which make good feed. Drill at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

Oats

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre. No crop gives results by change of seeds than Oats. If you have been re-seeding the same strain for

several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select, re-cleaned strains with the common Oats frequently offered.

RED RUST RESISTANT—Largely grown in this state. It is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and almost rust proof, makes a very heavy grain. This variety is Texas grown, which will, we are sure, prove satisfactory. Ask for market prices. Lb. 5c.

TEXAS GROWN 100 BUSH-ELS OATS—For an all-around general purpose Oat you will find nothing that can compare with it. Planted in the fall it is as hardy as Rye, stools out strongly, makes the best of winter and early spring grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules. Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a bushel. Lb. 5c.

FALL OR WINTER RYE—Has been recognized as one of our best grains for winter pasture. The best Rye grain are raised in the hilly country. Lb. 10c.

SPELTZ—It is a species of drouth resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any conditions of climate but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as Barley or Oats. Lb. 15c.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY—Earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless. It can be handled as easy as oats. Lb. 15c.

TEXAS WINTER BEARED BARLEY—Is the best variety for the Southwest. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for grain, but to furnish winter grazing for horses, cattle and especially hogs and poultry. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing. Lb. 10c. Ask for quantity prices.

MACARONI WHEAT—A Wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. Hard Wheat is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth resisting qualities and heavy yield.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN

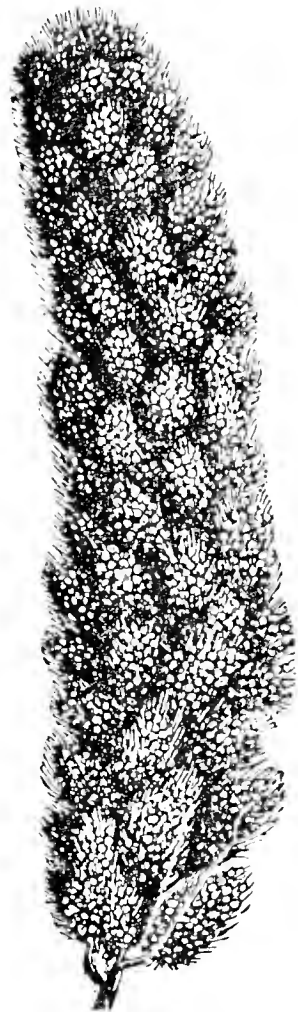
Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered, and is a drouth resister. On new breaking it

does splendidly, leaving the ground in prime order for fall. Averages five feet in height. Five pounds to an acre. Lb. 15c.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Millet

BIG GERMAN—The favorite of Texas, on account of its large yield; on good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre is not unusual; makes lots of leaves. To make the best hay it should be cut green, when heads are in full bloom;



Millet

if wanted for seed, must be allowed to ripen. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Forty pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 15c.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET (Proso)—The seed is very rich and is valuable as a hog food. The seed ripen while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Lb. 15c.

BARNYARD MILLET—Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very nutritious. If sown in the latter part of April will be ready to cut by the middle of July. Attains a height from 5 to 7½ feet. In drills plant 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 20c.

Treat Cane and Sorghums with 2 per cent Ceresan. Wheat, Oats and Barley with New Improved Ceresan.

Cotton Seed

KASCH COTTON BREEDING FARMS

are recognized by all as the largest and best equipped in the South, where thousands of individual plant selections are made and carried on. Hundreds of increase and multiplying blocks are carefully checked and tested, leaving only the very choicest for planting purposes.

Pedigreed seed, \$2.20 per bushel; 3 bu. \$6.00. Freight paid in Texas.

Peanuts

Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled Peanuts or a bushel in the hull will plant an acre.

SPANISH—Very early, pods small but remarkable well filled, and yield is very large. Lb. 15c.

WHITE JUMBO—Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish. Lb. 25c.

TENNESSEE RED—Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts. Lb. 25c.



HAIRY WINTER VETCH—

It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizer purposes. May be sown either in spring or fall. For fall planting should be sown in August or September. When sown in spring it is ready to cut by July. Sow 50 pounds with the same amount of oats, using the oats to support the Vetch. Lb. 30.

OREGON VETCH—About the same as Hairy Vetch except not quite so hardy. Sow in spring as well as fall. Lb. 25c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

—This variety of peas is fine to sow on black land to cover crop to plow under the green manure or for green feed for early spring. You may sow in fall or early spring. When sown in drills with rows three feet apart it requires about 25 pounds to plant an acre. One of its main advantages is that it can stand a great deal of cold weather. Lb. 25c.

Rape Seed

DWARF ESSEX—This is considered the most desirable variety of rape, and should be planted on every farm and in every garden. Furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed six to seven weeks after planting. Lb. 20c.

Look! New!

Flax Seed

FLAX SEED—A new crop in the South that is proving very profitable. Sow in drills like wheat 30 to 45 pounds per acre in fall. Plant about one inch deep in moist soil and press soil down firmly. For planting use only re-cleaned seed. Lb. 25c.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—The seeds are valued very highly as a feed for poultry and can be planted on a waste piece of ground any time in the early spring and until the middle of July. Should be sown at the rate of about three pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Stock and Sugar Beets

1 Ounce 10c; ¼ Lb. 25c
CULTURE—Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are four inches high, thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

They grow in almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR—Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields under an average condition 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as five inches apart and two feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar, and is also used as a winter feed for cows.

ounce 10c; ¼ Lb. 30c

Stock Carrots

Ounce 10c

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock purposes.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—Practically the same as above, only the flesh is yellow. Very good keepers.

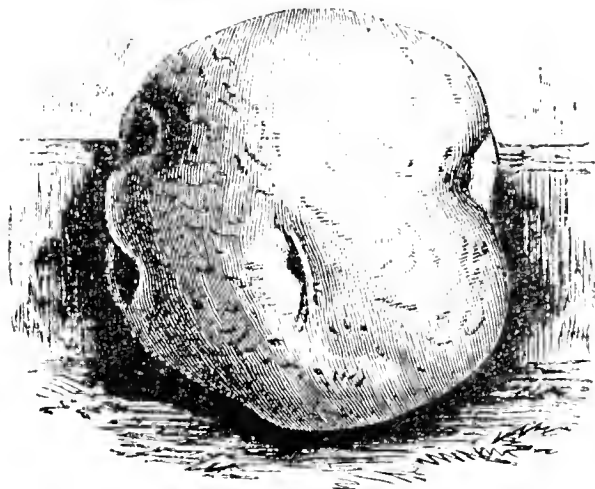
RAFFIA

For bunching vegetables and tying flowers and vegetables to supports. Also used for basketmaking. Lb. 45c, postpaid.

CERTIFIED

Irish Seed Potatoes

CULTURE—Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil, they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from four to six inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows four feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. It requires about 500 pounds to plant an acre.



Irish Cobbler

Write for prices per bushel. We make special prices on large lots.

We advise treating with Semesan Bel. Ask for leaflet.

BLISS TRIUMPH—Tubers are medium size, round, and slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Productiveness and good qualities make it one of the best early market varieties. 10 Lbs. 70c.

IRISH COBBLER—One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. 10 lbs. 60c.

Sweet Potatoes

CULTURE—Sweet Potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past, the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows four feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care until well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They must be harvested before frost.

Sweet Potato Seeds in stock February, March, April and May; write for prices.

BLACK SPANISH—A late variety of fine quality. The skin is of a dark red color, the flesh white. The tubers are of a long shape and keep excellently.

YELLOW YAM—The old stand-by which will produce in practically any soil is well known in the South. The skin is yellow and the flesh creamish white.

PORTORICAN YAM—This wonderful variety has become extremely popular, within the past few seasons, due to its resistance to the potato weevil. It has pinkish skin with prominent vein, and the flesh of pumpkin color. Very prolific.

NANCY HALL—A smooth, yellow skinned yam; oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early, and of fine quality.

PLANTS—We will have plants of the Portorican Yam, Black Spanish, Nancy Hall, and Yellow Yam about end of April to May 1st. Prices, packed at San Antonio, Tex., per 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; 1000, \$4.00, postpaid.

Owing to tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we do not guarantee safe arrival.

Cow Peas and Beans

WHIPPOORWILL—Standard early bush variety. Sow broadcast after oats or in corn rows. Lb. 15c.

BLACK EYE—Large Black-eye Table Pea. Good either shelled or green. Lb. 15c.

BROWN CHOWDER—Very popular field Pea for planting between corn rows. Also used for table. Lb. 15c.

IRON—The vines growing four to five feet long, with large, dark green leaves. Never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This Pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack other varieties. Lb. 25c.

CHINESE RED—This Cow-pea seems similar to the Iron variety due to its resistance to wilt and root-knot. The seeds are small and red and set in the pods very closely. The plant grows rather erect, making it easy to cut. Lb. 20c.

CREAM or LADY PEAS—This is a very fine variety for table use and soil builder. Produces peas and pods that are very tender and of good flavor. Can be cooked as a shell pea when dry. Lb. 15c.

MUNG BEAN—For livestock, poultry and even for

the table. The Mung Bean is a comparatively new legume, but it has become at once popular. They are better than Cowpeas or Soy Beans for forage as well as for grain, and will grow when the latter fail. Growing upright to a height of about 18 inches they are more suitable for hay. Ground that produces wilt in other varieties will be suitable for Mung Beans. Planted from March to September. Lb. 25c.

Soy Beans

Most valuable hay and soil improvement crop for the South. It will pay you well.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN—The best hay crop and soil improvement variety we have found. It's a wonder in the quality of hay it produces. Has made as high as three tons dry hay per acre. Of bush form. Plant in three-foot rows. Use five to six pounds per acre for full crop. Lb. 30c.

LAREDO SOY BEAN—Earlier than O-Too-Tan, not so much stem and foliage but a better seed producer. Good for hay and soil improvement. Lb. 15c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY For seed production principally, this sort is by far the best. Seeds much larger and oilier than O-Too-Tan. Not so good for hay crop. Lb. 15c.

Field Beans

PINTO BEAN — Similar to the pink Bean but speckled color. Good dry land farmers report yields of 500 pounds per acre with only two rains during the growing season. Lb. 20c.

MEXICAN PINK FRIJOLE BEAN—This ideal field and garden Bean is commercially known, due to its great production. Plant during March and April or in August. Lb. 20c.

GARLIC — Selected sound bulbs. Lb. 30; 3 Lbs. 75c, postpaid.

MUSHROOMS — Can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn.

1 Brick 50c; 2 Bricks 90c; 4 Bricks \$1.50

Success with Mushrooms—Pamphlet. Each 25c.

HORSERADISH—Is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart, setting roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, small end down, and top one to three inches below surface. 35c per Doz.; 50 Roots 85c.



TRIAD is the combination—in one separate product—of the most efficient fungicidal chemicals known and the most effective contact and stomach insecticides available.

Controls Fungus — Mildew — Black Spot

Kills All Insects—Both Sucking and Chewing
4-Oz. 65c; 8-Oz. \$1.00;
Pt. \$1.50; Qt. \$2.50

GRAPE AND ROSE DUST —Excellent for the prevention and destruction of Mildew and Black Spot on plants. 1 Lb. 35c; 5 Lbs. \$1.25.



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT —Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas, worms, aphids and green fly, and is sure death to slugs. It is very effective against sow bugs, cut worms, all beetles as Mexican bean and potato beetles. Lb. 25c; 5 Lbs. \$1.00; 25 Lbs. \$3.00.

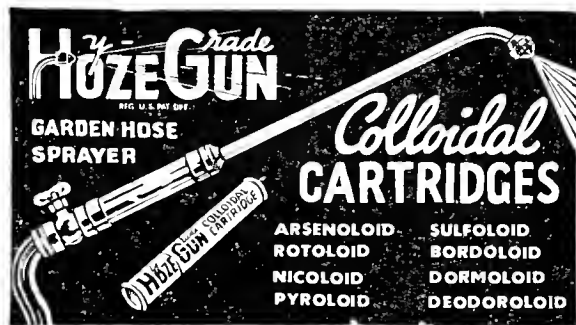
Hammond's Liquid Slug Shot—Contains Roteone, 30 times more powerful than lead arsenate and 15 times more effective than nicotine—now stabilized and combined with pyrethrum in a concentrated liquid form. Safe to use anywhere as it is non-poisonous. Kills both sucking and chewing insects. 1 Oz. 35c; 6 Oz. \$1.00; Pt. \$2.25; Qt. \$4.00.

HAMMOND'S COPPER SOLUTION — Controls practically all fungus diseases—mildew, black spot, rusts, blights, etc.—and does not harm or stain the most delicate foliage. One pint makes 10 gallons of spray.

Half Pint Cans 50c; Pint Cans 85c; Quart Cans \$1.50.

NO-CROW—Saves seed corn. Seeds treated with No-Crow will never be bothered by crows, pigeons, moles, pheasants, black birds, larks, gophers, wood chucks, squirrels, etc. Simply pour one-half pint on a bushel of corn. Prevents seed rotting in the ground. Also effective on grain sorghums, melons, cucumbers and other seeds.

Half Pint 60c; Pint \$1.00; Quart \$1.75; Gallon \$3.50.



HOZE GUN

Simple and easy and effective. Connect to garden hose, turn on the water, then spray. Price \$3.50; postpaid \$3.75.

COLLOIDAL CARTRIDGES —For use in Hoze Gun. 35c Each; 3 for \$1; Doz. \$4.

To control caterpillars, beetles, slugs and other chewing insects, use—

Arsenoloid—Colloidal lead arsenate.

Rotaloid — Colloidal rotenone.

To control aphids, thrips, mites, red spider and other sucking insects, use—

Nicoloid — Colloidal nicotine.

Pyroloid — Colloidal pyrethrum.

To prevent mildew, rust, blight and other fungous diseases, use—

Sulfoloid—Colloidal sulfur.

Bordoloid — Colloidal copper sulfate.

Cuproxoloid—Colloidal red copper oxide.

Trioloid—A three purpose cartridge. Used as a complete insecticide and fungicide where desired.

Japoloid—A special contact insecticide for use in the control of Japanese and similar beetles.

Mercuroloid — A calomel-corrosive sublimate cartridge. Used in the control of brown patch on lawns and putting greens, etc.

Deodoroloid—A deodorant cartridge, made from a creosolic compound. For deodorizing and disinfecting cellars, dog kennels, chicken houses, etc.

Dormeloid—A dormant oil cartridge. Used for oyster shell scale and wherever a miscible oil spray is required.

Fertilize with United Plantfood



A balanced diet for your lawns, trees, shrubs and gardens.

10-lb. bags 50c; 25-lb. bags 10-lb bags.....\$0.50
25-lb bags..... 1.00
50-lb bags..... 1.75
100-lb bags..... 3.00

Also United Plant Fertilizer in all standard analyses, as 4-8-4; 6-10-7; 6-12, etc.



SEED DISINFECTANTS



X POISON X

TWO PER CENT CERESAN —Use three ounces to one bushel, Cotton Peas, bulbous Iris, or Narcissus, or two ounces for one bushel of Millet, Cane, Hegari and other grain Sorghums. 1 Lb. 70c; 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—Unusually effective to control bunt, stinking and covered smut. One pound treats 32 bushels of Wheat, Oats or Barley. 1 Lb. 70c; 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL — Controls scab and rhizoctonia on white and red Potatoes and prevents stem rot and scurf in Sweet Potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels. 4 Oz. 45c; 1 Lb. \$1.50; 5 Lbs. \$6.75.

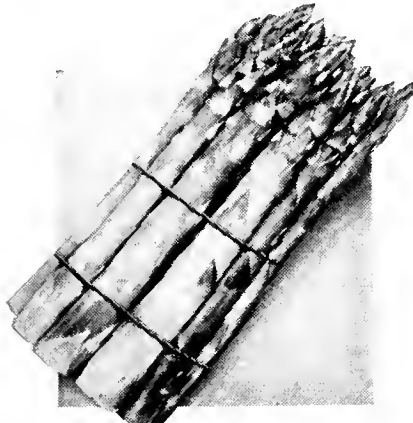
NEW IMP. SEMESAN JR.—For treating Seed Corn. 2 Oz. 15c; 4 Oz. 30c; Lb. 75c; treats 8 bu.; 5 Lbs. \$3.25; treats 40 bu.

SEMESAN — The organic mercury disinfectant for dust or liquid use on Seeds, Bulbs, and Soil. Anthracnose, fusarium, rots, blight, rust, scab, wilt, mildew, damping-off, smut, scurf and many other diseases. Treat all you plant. 1-3 Oz. 10c; 1 Oz. 35c; 1 Lb. \$2.25; 5 Lbs. \$9.90.

Selected Vegetable Seeds



A sparagus



Asparagus, Mary Washington

ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and fine quality tight packed tips.

B eans

Green Podded, Dwarf, or Bush

BOUNTIFUL—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods. Yellow seeds. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, medium green pods, fully stringless. 50 to 52 days. Large packet, 10c.

RED VALENTINE, Extra Early Improved—Good quality while young, but will develop a slight string. Round, slightly curved pods. 45 days. Large Packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—Hardy, very productive, large, erect plants. Oval, 6 1/2 inch pods, dark green. Good flavor. 49 days. Large Packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD, Improved—Fibreless, meaty, full pads. Unusual flavor. 52 days. Large Packet, 10c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Fine for canning. A hardy and dependable cropper. Succulent, meaty, dark green pods, absolutely stringless, and without fibre. 53 days. Large Packet, 10c.

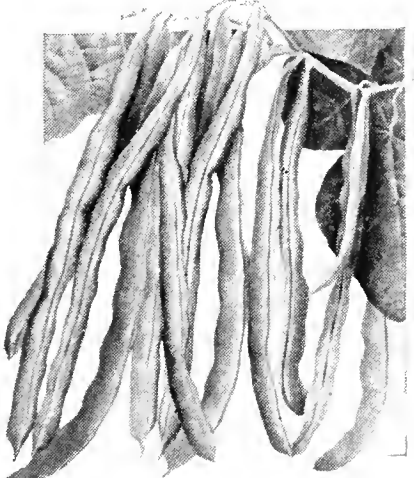
TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Stringy, somewhat tough pods of excellent flavor. Extremely hardy and productive. 54 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED, Golden Wax—Vines grow erect and bear 5-inch pods well off the ground. Fleshy, rich golden yellow, stringless at all stages. Sure cropper for small garden. Packet, 10c.

SURE CROP WAX—Big, sturdy, productive plants. Thick, flat, golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Green Podded, Pole
IDEAL MARKET—Out-yields all others. Very early. Plants hardy, wiry, climb well. Pods round, slightly curved, meaty, tender and stringless when young. Good for home garden. 58 days. Large Packet, 10c.



Bean, Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

McCASLAN—Dry shelled or snap, good climber. Medium green thick, flat pods. Meaty, stringless and tender when young. Ivory white seed. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENNESSEE WONDER—Splendid extra early variety. Heavy producer, fine for home garden. Large, flat green, finely flavored pods. 54 days. Large Packet, 10c.

GENUINE CORNFIELD—Vigorous-growing, prolific, increasingly used. Pads round, straight, light green; fleshy, tender, but somewhat stringy. 71 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, with waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Fleshy, brittle, somewhat fibrous. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Dwarf or Bush
BURPEE'S—Medium large plant. Slender pods contain 3 to 4 large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

FORDHOOK—Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

HENDERSON'S—Known as Baby Lima, or sometimes Butter Bean. Excellent quality. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

JACKSON WONDER or CALICO—A faithful cropper. Resists dry weather. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Pole

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN—Dependable, popular, prolific. 78 days. Large Packet, 10c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Fine for home garden. Large, greenish-white beans. 88 days. Large Packet, 10c.

SIEVA, Carolina or Small White—Plant 10 to 12 feet tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

BEETS

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Extra early, excellent for home gardens. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED—Long a favorite. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Medium early variety. Tops medium, somewhat coarse. Bright red. 65 to 70 days.

EARLY WONDER—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular roots, with small tap root. Tender, blood-red flesh.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds **IN BULK** in any quantity you may desire

STRING BEANS—are most delicious in their earliest stages, so always gather them when they are young and tender.

Too, the bearing season is prolonged when they are picked at frequent intervals.

PEAS—should be picked when the pods are well filled out—but still crisp and bright green.

The Old Gardener says —

—do you know that garden Beans are the descendants of a wild plant that originally was a native of the American tropics?

The fine varieties of Beans we have for our use today are far removed from the original wild form. Since the earliest time, man has cultivated the bean, and has greatly modified and improved the species.

Garden Beans are now classified into two groups—the Dwarf or Bush sorts, and the Pole or Climbing kinds. The bush bean seems to be rather generally favored by the home gardener, because most varieties of this type mature 10 to 12 days earlier than the pole.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

This nutritious vegetable is most delicious and tender if gathered when about two-thirds grown.

—about CABBAGE

Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

Cabbage only grows well where there is some moisture and coolness; it can not stand extreme dryness or heat. Soil moisture must be adequate and conserved by constant cultivation.

—about CARROTS

This delicious, health-giving vegetable is supposedly developed from a wild weed—which long ago farmers believed grew only on a badly managed land. Many important vegetable root crops and ornamentals, including the lovely Blue Lace Flower, are developments from this supposed "wild weed" that only grew on waste land years ago.

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

—about PEAS

The first spring activity in the vegetable garden should be the sowing of peas. The low varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Taller kinds about 10 or 15 days later.

The garden pea is rich in nutritious values, containing vitamins A, B and C.



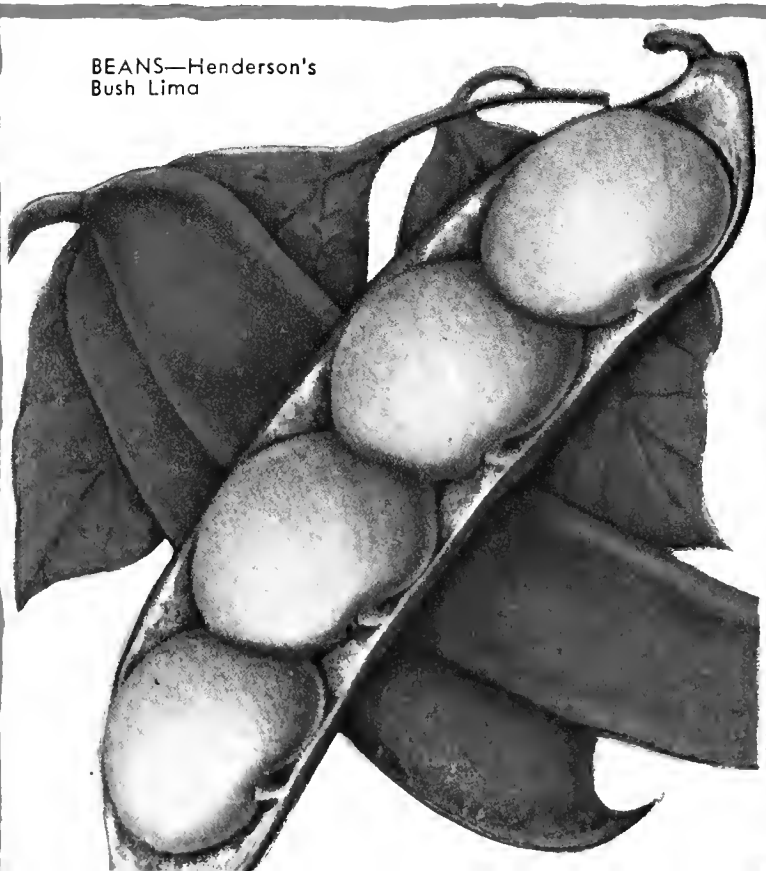
BEANS—Sure Crap Wax



BEANS—Kentucky Wonder
or Old Homestead



BEET—Detroit
Dark Red



BEANS—Henderson's
Bush Lima



BEANS
Improved
Golden Wax

—about BEETS

Beets are one of the easiest vegetables to grow. They do well in almost any kind of garden soil, but prefer a rich, sandy loam that is easily worked.

They are rich feeders, so the soil must be well fertilized in order to get the quick growth necessary for tender, juicy beets. Slow growth means tough roots.

It is always a good idea to sow beet seeds thickly, and then thin out the plants to allow proper root development. When plants are about 4 inches high, thin to 2 inches apart if you want many small roots, and to 5½ inches if you want fewer and larger ones.

Make the rows 12 inches apart if you cultivate with a hoe, or wheel hoe. Cultivate deeply and often at first, but carefully, so the young seedlings will not be disturbed.

—about CUCUMBERS

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds **IN BULK** in any quantity you may desire

EARLY CABBAGE—doesn't keep well after cutting, so gather it as needed.

Generally speaking, it is advisable to pull the plants or break them off—but if the cabbage is cut just below the head so that several leaves are left on the stump—new small heads will form that may be cut and used as greens.

LATE CABBAGE—should be harvested as late as possible, the outer leaves trimmed off, and the heads stored for winter use.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 inches long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each sprout ends in an edible head of green buds. Large packet, 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

DWARF IMPROVED—Firm, thick-set tender heads. Easily grown. Early, dependable. Large pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN ACRE—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid heads. 6 inch, 3 pound heads. 63 to 65 days.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Popular early sort, with small conical heads, 7 inches long. Short stems. 5 inch, 2 to 2½ pound heads. 62 to 64 days.

Intermediate Varieties

ALL SEASONS—Medium season, good keeper, fine for kraut. Good cropper of excellent quality. 9 inch, 8 to 10 pound heads. 85 to 90 days.

ALL HEAD EARLY—Medium early, heads medium flat, solid. 7 inches deep. Good quality, heavy yielder and withstands heat. 78 days.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Good second early variety. Plants medium, very vigorous. Large, flat solid heads 6 inches deep. 11 to 12 inches in diameter. 11 to 12 pounds. 90 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Extremely large flat heads, 6½ to 7 inches deep. High quality, 10 to 11 inch, 9 to 11 pound heads. 95 to 105 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CHIHILI or IMPROVED PEKIN—Dependable, early heading. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4 inches thick, 18 to 20 inches long. 75 days.

PE TSAI—Sure heading and early. Cylindrical, tapering heads with dark green outer leaves. Very compact, white tinted with green, 15 to 18 inches long. 75 days.

CARROTS

CHANTENAY, RED CORED—A thick, stump-rooted carrot, slightly tapering. Flesh deep orange-red. One of the best for market or canning. 72 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Sweet and tender. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for winter storage. 70 to 75 days.

IMPERATOR—Fine-grained, tender, excellent quality. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

LONG ORANGE—Heavy cropping kind for stock or garden. Roots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter.

CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7 inches. 55 days. Large Packet, 10c.

CELERY

EASY BLANCHING—Second early variety. Compact, good keeper. Blanches readily. Thick, solid and good flavor. 125 days.

Corn

SWEET CORN

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Long, slender cob, packed, with slender, irregular "shoe-peg" kernels. Milky, plump, sweet white grains. 8 to 9 inch ears. 93 days. Large Packet, 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Well-known favorite. Standard for canners. 16 to 20 rowed ears. Holds condition well. Clear white, broad, kernels. Sweet and tender. 95 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED—10 to 14 rowed, larger ears than regular Golden Bantam, and more productive. Medium wide, golden yellow kernels. 84 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM HYBRID—10 to 14 rowed ears, slightly lighter than Golden Bantam, very uniform. Sturdy plants, highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Broad, vigorous leaves. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN COLONEL—Identical in characteristics with regular Country Gentleman, except for its golden color. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender. 91 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Garden or Roasting Ear Corn

ADAMS IMPROVED or LARGE EARLY—Large-eared roasting variety, slightly earlier than Truckers Favorite. 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white and tender when young. 70 to 73 days. Large Packet, 10c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—Extensively used for roasting ears and shipping. Ears 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white, fairly tender, and moderately sweet. 70 to 75 days. Large Packet, 10c.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNAMITE—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. Ears 8 to 9 inches.

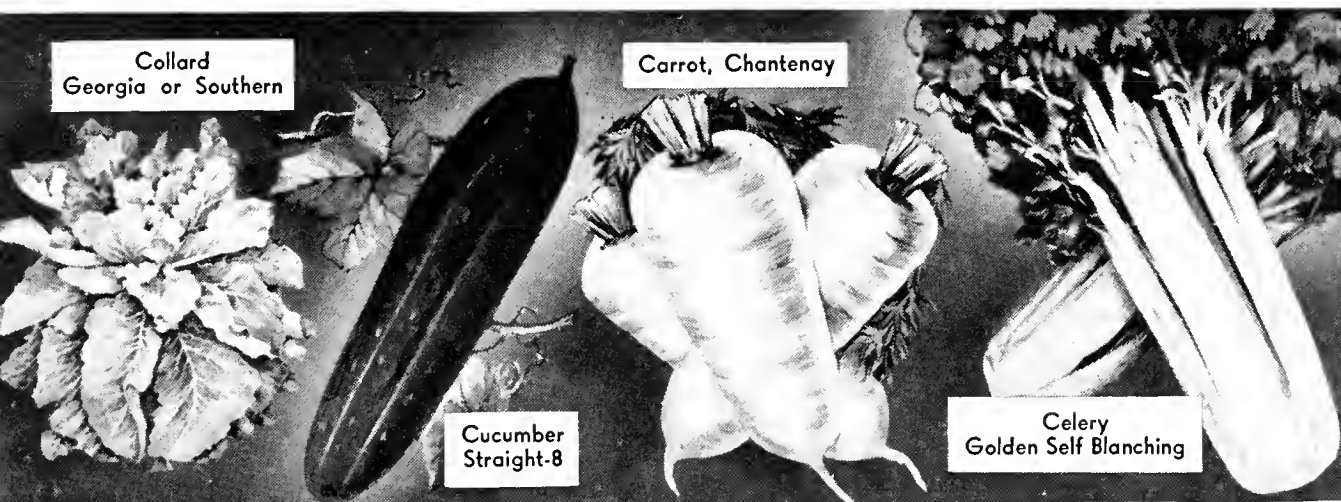
Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

PICKLING—Largest of the pickling varieties, also good for slicing. Largest of the pickling sorts. 59 days.

CLARK'S SPECIAL, w.s.—Handsome, very dark green 2¼ pound fruits. Slightly tapered at both ends. Flesh crisp, firm, holds color and firmness. Few seeds. 63 days.

DAVIS PERFECT, w.s.—Midseason. Dark green, 2 pounds, tapered fruits. 9 to 10 inches long. Firm, crisp. 65 days.



Cabbage

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ inch, 3½ to 4 pound heads. 65 to 70 days.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Heart-shaped heads nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield and half again as large. 7 to 8 inches long. 70 to 75 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8 inches, 6 to 7 pounds. Tender and crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round, purplish-red heads. Good keeper. 6 to 8 inch, 7 to 8 pound heads.

PERFECTION SAVOY—Best Savoy for general use. Keeps well. Large 7 inch, 6 to 7 pound heads. 90 days.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—Compact plants with yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks with nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

COLLARD

CABBAGE COLLARD—Combines qualities of cabbage and collard, but finer flavored than either.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

World's Greatest Health Bargain!

The best health insurance you can buy for your family costs only the few cents you spend for vegetable seeds . . . plus a little time spent in the enjoyable hobby of gardening.

Home grown vegetables are not only fresher and more choice than store-bought ones—they are more nutritious. Many are rich in vitamins—and when they are picked fresh from your own vines, and quickly boiled, they retain their body-building values so much better than the kinds that sometimes lie in grocer's bins for days.

Leafy, crisp salad greens—when growing just outside your kitchen door—are just a few moments from the ground to your mouth. Sweet corn, deliciously steam cooked, is on your table in a half hour after it's been pulled, and the milky, sweet kernels have all their nourishing qualities.

Grow your own good health! No matter if you just have room for a "Kitchen size" plot, your grocery bills will be lower this summer—your family heartier—and you'll have fun doing it!

This year, enjoy plenty of FRESH Sweet Corn

Even before Columbus, this fertile land was producing corn. And today, this truly American vegetable is still the country's most important crop.

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm when grasped, it is generally ready.

The sugars in the kernels change rapidly to less flavorful compounds after picking. So the shorter the time between gathering and serving—the more delicious your corn will be.

Sweet corn thrives best in warm, well-drained soil, liberally fertilized. Soil can't be too rich for corn. A successful crop cannot be produced in thin, poor soil.

It is risky to have seedlings appear before the last spring frost, as all varieties are tender. The home gardener who has just a small plot can gain time by soak-

ing the seed overnight or by sprouting it for a week before sowing.

—about TOMATOES

Many home gardeners prune their vines by cutting out the shoots from the leaf axils, thinking this will give them better and more abundant fruit. It has, however, been repeatedly proven that such pruning is a waste of time, because it doesn't accomplish these aims.

—about LETTUCE

This tender, crisp, salad plant must be grown rapidly in what is known as "quick soil." This means friable ground, well drained, in which there is constant moisture and an abundance of plant food.

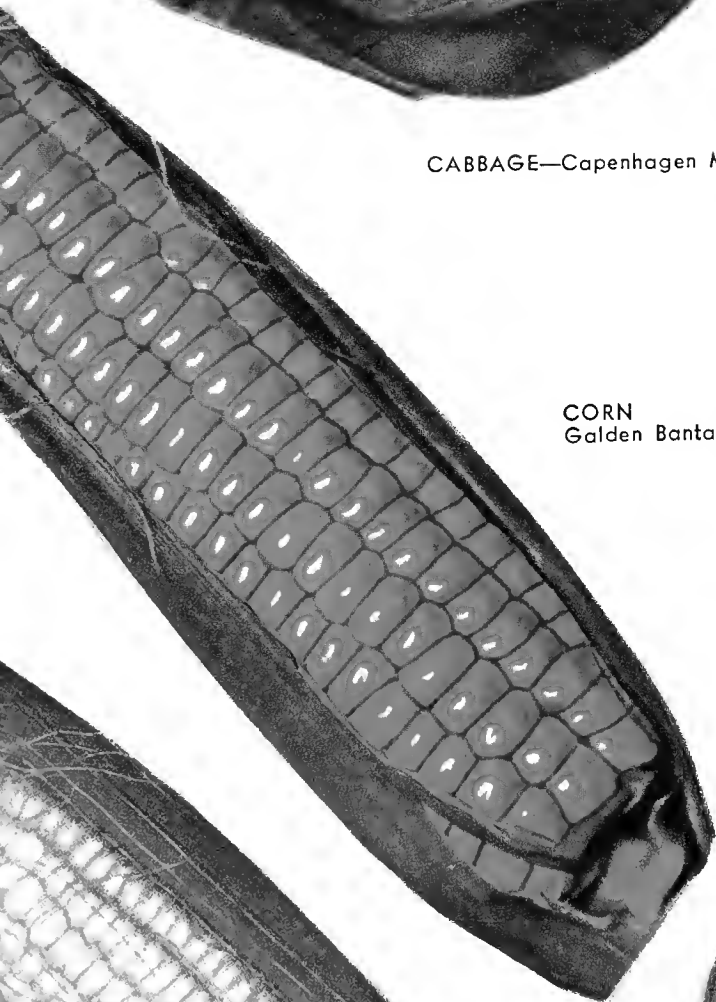
—about EGG PLANT

This large, pear shaped purple fruit comes originally from the Tropics, and today is grown in home gardens as a vegetable.

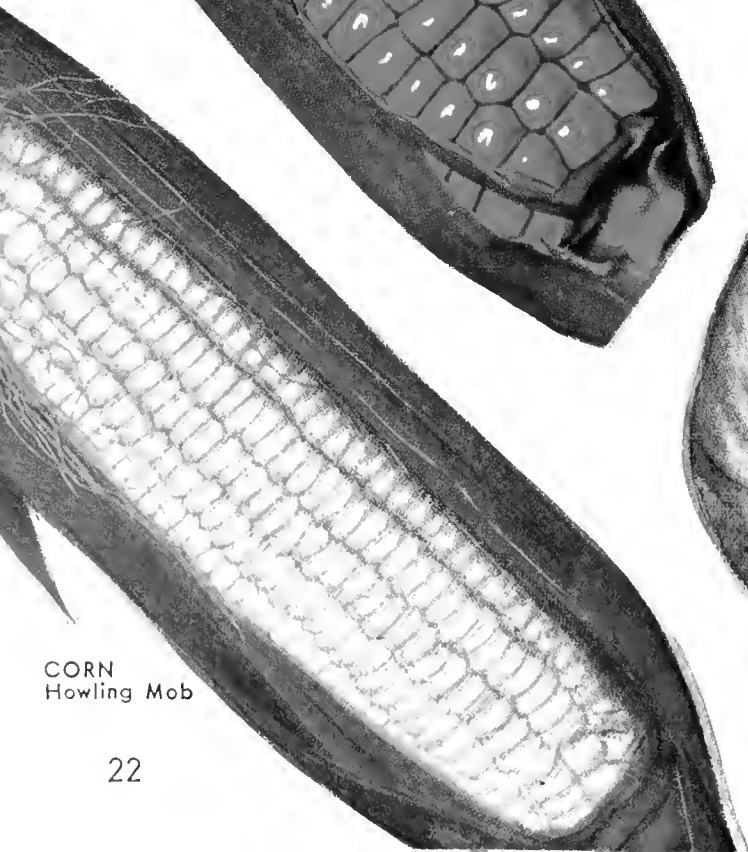
Seed germinates slowly. Needs continuous warm weather for best results. Shade young plants from hot sun.



CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market



CORN
Golden Bantam



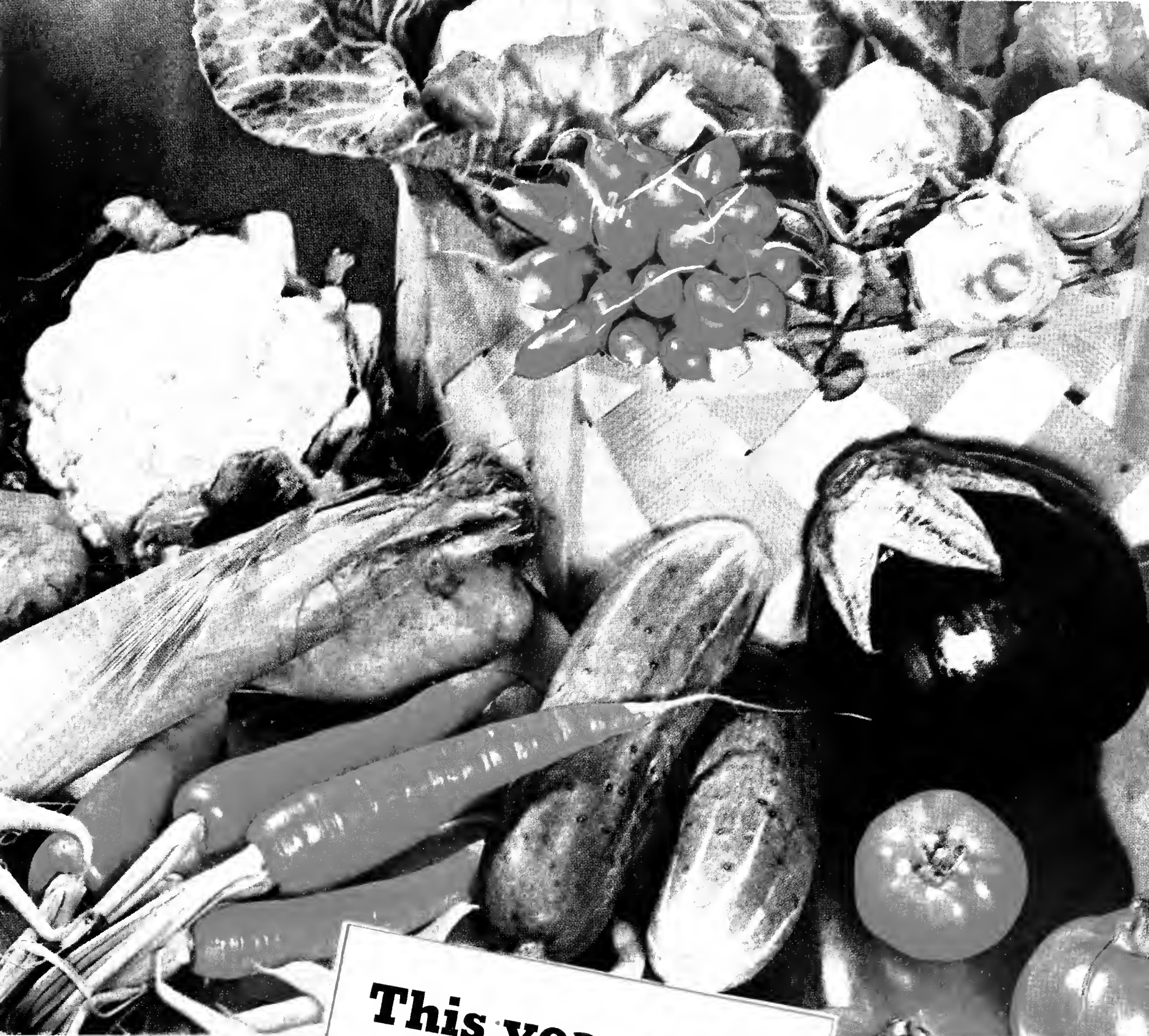
CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead



CHINESE
CABBAGE
Chihili



CORN
Howling Mob



**This year, grow
your own good
health — with
VEGETABLES
fresh from your
own garden!**

**They cost so little, but
give you so much—in
health, in tastiness, and
all-around satisfaction.**

CUCUMBER—Pickling



CARROT—Danvers
Half Long



CUCUMBERS, Cont'd

EARLY FORTUNE, w.s.—Medium deep green fruits, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Fine for slicing. 8 inches. 63 days.

EVERBEARING, b.s.—Small, very early. Used for pickles. Fruits weigh 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. 55 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN, b.s.—Standard late variety for the home garden. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound deep green fruits. 12 to 13 inches. 70 days.

STRAIGHT EIGHT, w.s.—Attractive variety. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor.

EGGPLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Hold well after picking. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. 80 days.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—A good, standard variety. The spreading, spineless plant bears 4 to 8 fruits. Glossy black-purple. 83 days.

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—Leaves toothed and twisted. Plants 16 inches in diameter. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—Plants 16 to 18 inches in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender and fleshy. Blanches readily. 95 days.

KALE or BORECOLE

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 55 days.

DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN—Large, vigorous, spreading plant. Coarse large leaves, plain at center. Cut, frilled edges. Deep bluish-green. 65 days.

KOHL RABI

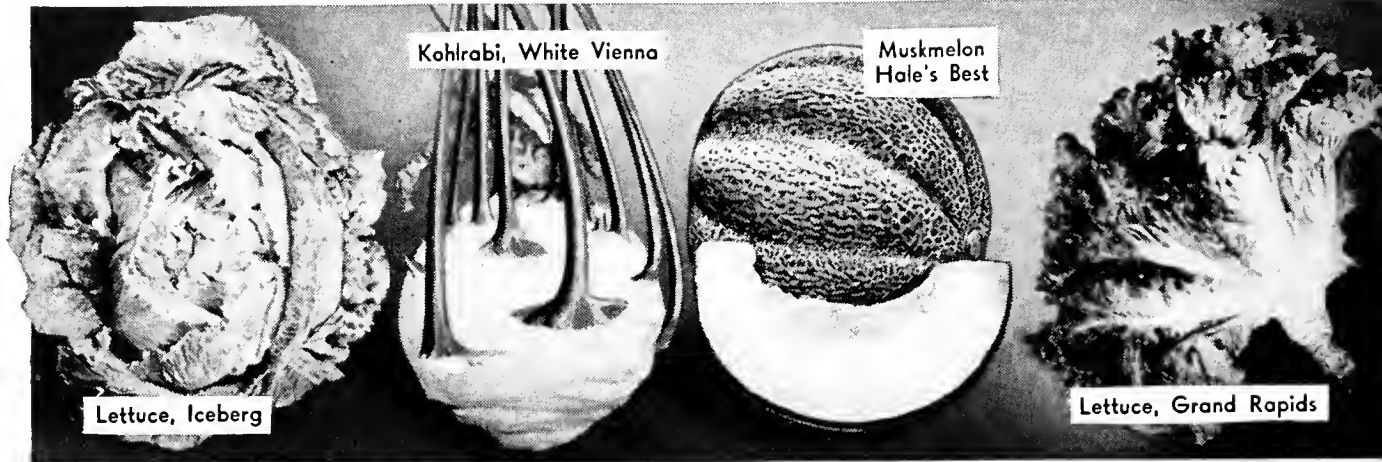
WHITE VIENNA EARLY—8 to 10 inch leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches, globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE VIENNA—Desirable early variety. Dwarf plant, purple stems and veins. Bulbs globular, purple, with white, tender flesh. 60 to 65 days.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

BIG BOSTON, w.s.—Favorite variety. Large, solid heads of fine quality. 76 days.



ICEBERG, w.s.—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown at edges. 84 days.

NEW YORK WONDERFUL or **LOS ANGELES**—Large heads, well blanched, sweet and tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved

GRAND RAPIDS, b.s.—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad, heavily fringed leaves. For forcing, or early planting outside. Very popular.

CHICKEN—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

Melons

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOPE

Green Fleshed

EDEN GEM—Round shaped, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, heavily covered with fine netting, without ribs. Flesh green, tinted salmon at center. Excellent quality. 88 days.

IMPROVED PERFECTO—Roundish fruit, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Thick salmon, sweet, juicy flesh. 92 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

HONEY BALL—Small round 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fruit. Yellowish-white, smooth, with fine netting. Juicy, sweet, grey green flesh. 105 days.

HONEY DEW—Well-known, smooth skin variety, with honey sweet light green flesh. Spicy, sweet. 112 days.

Lettuce, Iceberg

Kohlrabi, White Vienna

Muskmelon Hale's Best

Lettuce, Grand Rapids

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Well-known first early sort. Fruits large, globular, flattened; weigh 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, with thick, good quality green flesh. 80 days.

POLLOCK 10-25—A variety of Rocky Ford strain. Nearly round, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fruit. No ribbing, heavy grey netting. Thick, salmon colored flesh, green toward rind. Spicy. 93 days.

ROCKY FORD—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

Orange or Salmon Fleshed HALE'S BEST NO. 36—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

HEARTS OF GOLD or **HOO-DOO**—Nearly round 2 pound fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green, fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet.

BANANA—Fruits smooth, slender, resembling a banana. Weigh 6 to 8 pounds, flesh salmon, banana-like flavor. Good for late planting. 90 days.

HONEY ROCK or **SUGAR ROCK**—Round, 4-pound fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 to 95 days.

WATERMELON

DIXIE QUEEN—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Also called Gypsy. Productive main crop variety. Long, large, grey-green fruits with dark green stripes. Tough rind. Flesh bright pink, sweet. Seed dull white with black tip. 90 days.

STONE MOUNTAIN—High quality shipping variety, popular in Northern markets. Highly desirable for garden planting. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Few seeds. 90 days.

TOM WATSON—Outstanding red heart strain. Large uniform, cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

WONDERMELON or **KLECKLEY'S SWEET**—Large, cylindrical, slightly ribbed fruits. Deep red, juicy, sweet flesh, white seeds. 85 days.

EARLY KANSAS.

IMPROVED IRISH GRAY.

MUSTARD

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED—Large, oblong, slightly crumpled leaves, scalloped at edges. Medium green, vigorous plants.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONGSTANDING—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green.

MUSTARD SPINACH or **TENDERGREEN**—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire.

Harvesting Cucumbers

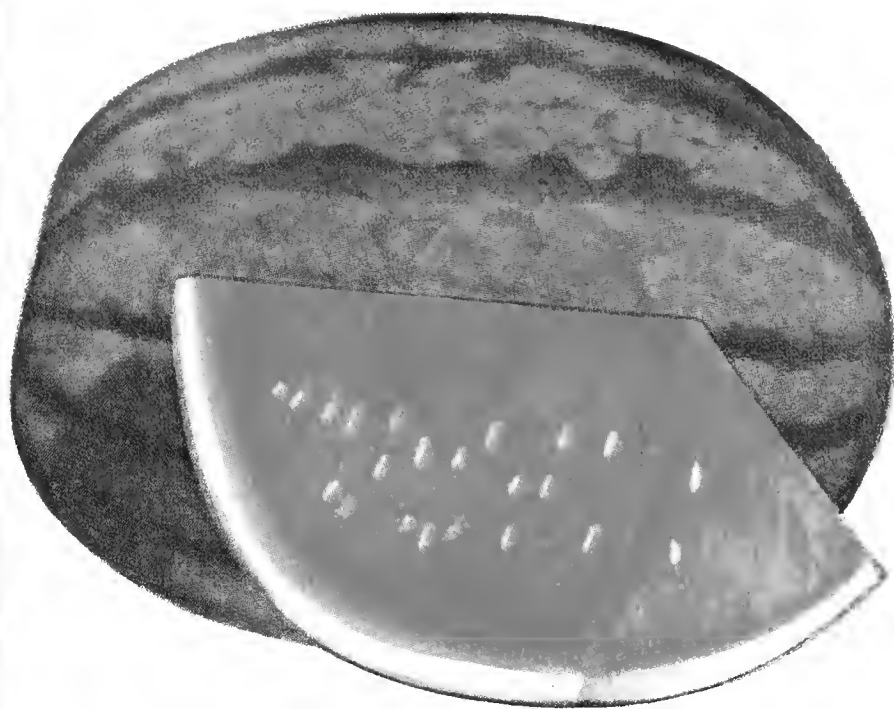
For small pickles, (gherkins) cucumbers should be gathered when only 2 or 3 inches long—about six weeks after sowing.

For "dill" size pickles, they should be 4 to 6 inches long.

FOR SLICING—they are best when plump and cylindrical—but before they bulge in the middle or develop a yellow tinge at the blossom end.



MUSKMELON—Rocky Ford



WATERMELON—Dixie Queen

The Old Gardener says

—about **CANTELOUPE**

Nothing is more delicious than a sweet, ripe melon that is "just right" for eating. You can't get them at the store, because melons shipped for the markets are usually gathered too immature, and the chill of refrigerator cars make it impossible for the natural flavor to develop.

Even when you grow melons in your own garden you must watch for the proper time to gather them. The signs that tell an experienced eye when a melon is "ready" are rather difficult to describe, but can be recognized with a little practice.

First, examine the stem ends of the fruit. If no cracks appear around the stem union, the fruit is too immature to gather. Wait until cracks show all around the stem and

the fruit has a certain color and a sort of "glisten" that you'll come to recognize.

Don't let the fruit ripen too fully on the vine, as this impairs the flavor.

After gathering, keep the melons in a warm place for a day or two before eating, and you'll have wonderful "just right" fruit.

—about **ONIONS**

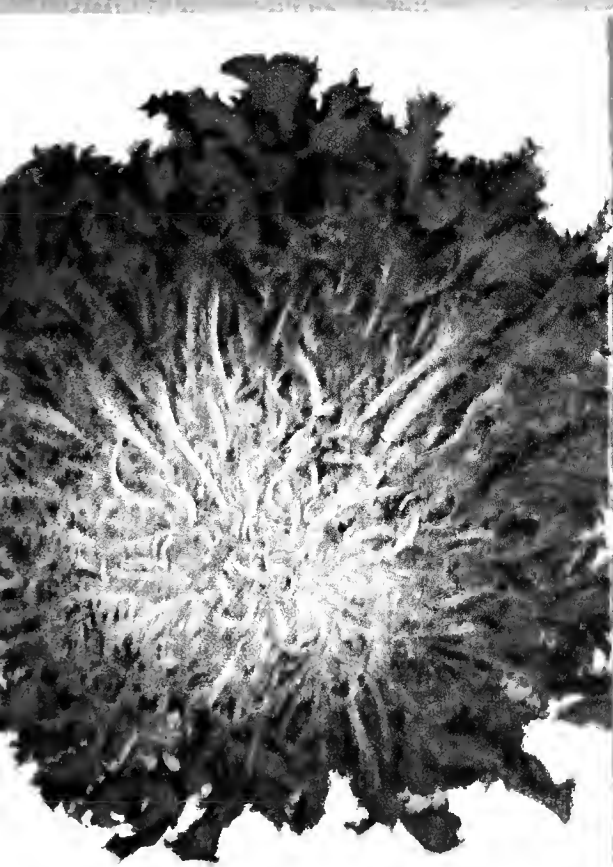
Wherever possible, onions should be grown from seed, because this method produces a much better quality of onion.

Dry onions, produced from sets, are usually of rather poor quality, and don't keep well. Green, or bunching onions, can be grown from sets or multiplier bulbs, and the home gardener generally uses sets for the earliest green onions. However, better quality is gained when onions are grown from seed.

Onions need well-drained, rich soil.



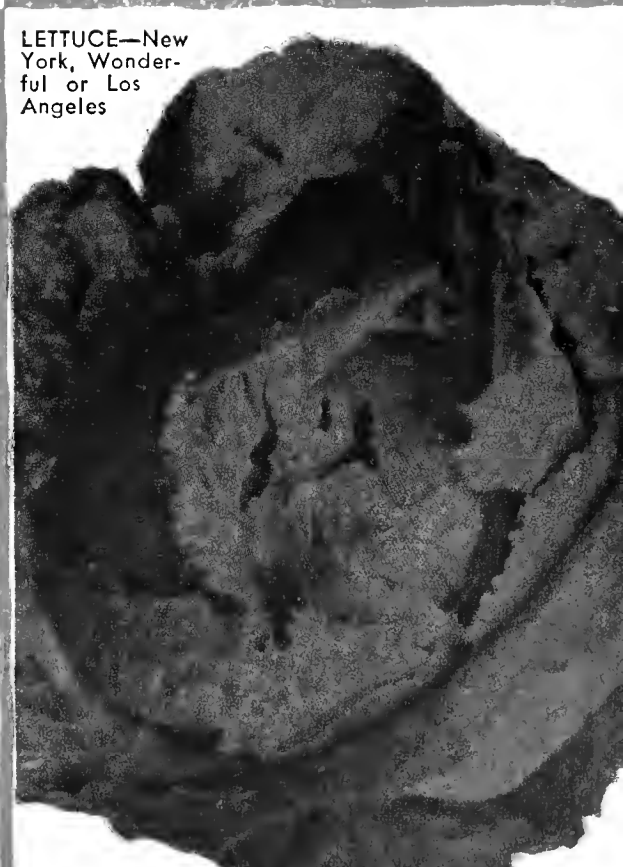
EGG
PLANT
Black Beauty



ENDIVE—Green Curled Ruffec



ONION—Yellow Bermuda



LETTUCE—New
York, Wonder-
ful or Los
Angeles



Okra, Dwarf Green

OKRA OR GUMBO

DWARF GREEN—Early, prolific dwarf growing. Dark green, fluted, 5 to 7 inch pointed pads. 50 days.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Medium early, productive. Meaty, slender, tapered 7 to 8 inch ribbed pods. 56 days.

WHITE VELVET—Early and prolific. Pads pale greenish-white, 6 to 7 inches. Meaty, tender. 60 days.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped, medium to large. Solid, rich yellow, tough, clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Red Varieties

GENUINE RED CREOLE—Desirable, highly productive variety for the South. Bulbs large, semi-globular, reddish in color. Flesh solid, fine grained, distinct flavor. Good keeper, holding well in storage. 112-115 days.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Large, flat, but thick. Fine grained flesh. 100 to 102 days.

White Varieties

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—Sometimes called White Bermuda. Bulbs flat, medium-sized, clear white. Flavor delicate and mild. 92 to 94 days.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early—the easy way to grow large onions. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder, 12 to 14 inches long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PARSLEY

DOUBLE CURLED—Dwarf, with finely cut, dark green leaves. Excellent for garnishing.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut, resembling moss. Fine for garnish.

PARAMOUNT—Recent introduction of triple curled type. Dark green, 12 inches tall; stout stems for bunching.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

P eas

Smooth Seeded

ALASKA—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3 inch pads with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32 inches. 60 days. Large pkt., 10c.

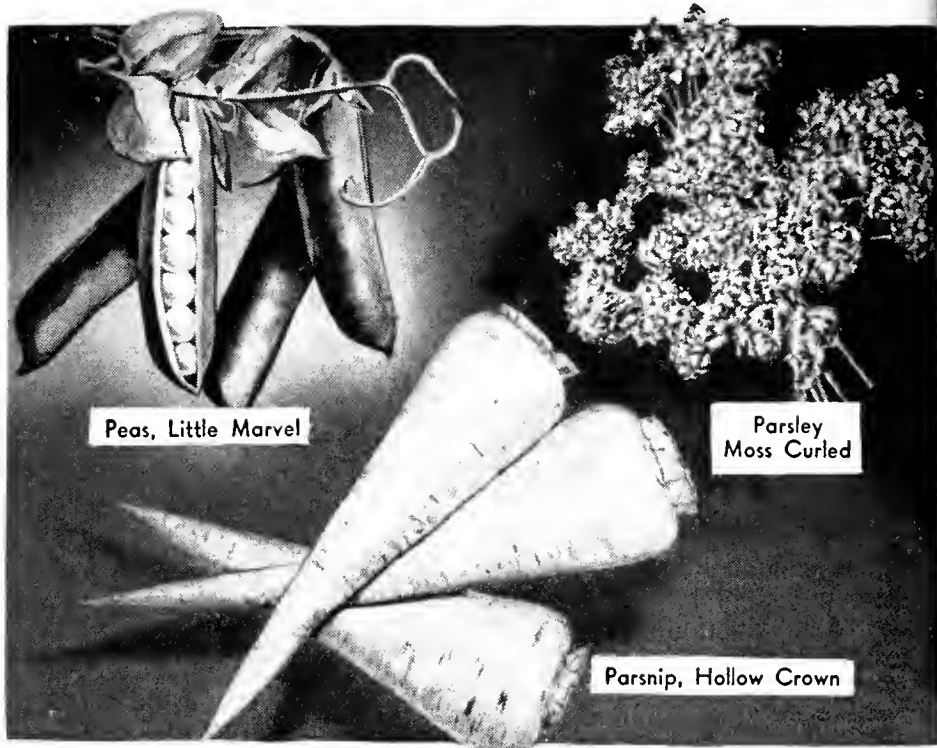
THOMAS LAXTON—Has no superior as early pea of medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½ inches. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. Large Packet, 10c.

WORLD'S RECORD—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24-26 inch vine. Broad, plump, medium green pads with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large packet, 10c.

Mid-Season and Later

EVERBEARING—Long season, wilt resistant, sweet flavored, marrowy peas. Pads plump, blunt, straight. 32 inch vine. 76 days. Large packet, 10c.

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY—Prolific, resists wilt. Vines about 2 feet, but otherwise resembles telephone. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.



O nions

Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER—Large, globe shaped bulbs, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—Glossy, light yellow, globe-shaped bulbs, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, often weighing 2 pounds each. Ripen easily, sparkling white flesh, mild and sweet.

YELLOW BERMUDA—Very early, medium sized, flat. Straw colored, thin, loose skin. Flesh nearly white, mild and sweet. 92 to 94 days.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire

Planning the Vegetable Garden

To get better crops, plant your rows to extend North and South, because in this way, they receive a more even distribution of sunlight.

The reason for this is, as the summer sun moves east to west, it shines on both sides of north-south rows, but only on one side of east-west rows.

On a slope—run the rows to follow the contour of the slope—not straight across. This prevents erosion and washing.

WHITE MARROWFAT—The light green, coarse vines grow 5 feet tall. Pads plump, blunt, straight, light green, about 3 inches long. Very productive. 81 days. Large Packet, 10c.

EXTRA EARLY PEDIGREE—Earliest strain. Hardy, productive, about 2 feet high. Well filled 2½ inch pads. 50 to 60 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Wrinkled Seeded

Early and Second Early

LAXTONIAN—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 4½ inch pads. 62 days. Large Packet, 10c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18 inches. Single pads almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5 inches long, with 7 to 9 large peas. Seeds are cream and green. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LITTLE MARVEL—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3 inch pads—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

GRADUS—Also called Prosperity. Stocky 36 inch vine. Single, broad, plump, 4 inch pads, pointed and medium-green. 8 to 10 delicious, large, sweet peas. 60 to 65 days. Large pkt., 10c.

TALL TELEPHONE, Dark Podded—A standard, mid-season favorite, high quality. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

PEPPERS

Sweet Varieties

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Outstanding medium late. Uniform, deep-green, smooth fruit, changing to crimson. 75 days.

PIMENTO—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

RUBY KING—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

WORLD BEATER—One of the best large peppers. Glassy-green changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 70 to 75 days.

BULL NOSE or LARGE BELL—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾ inches. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

CHINESE GIANT—Extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper. Fruits pendant, square ended and slightly crumpled. 80 days.

Hot Varieties

LONG RED CAYENNE—The hot favorite. Used for conning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored tapering and twisted. 70 days.

RED CHILI—Low, spreading, 18 inch plant. Extremely pungent fruit, 2½ by ½, conical. 82 days.

TABASCO PEPPER—Very late, extremely hot variety, for pickles

CRIMSON GIANT—Large round, 1 to 1½ inches. Deep crimson, white, firm flesh. 28 days.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP—Roots glabular, very slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.



Long Black Spanish Radish

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds **IN BULK** in any quantity you may desire

CARROTS, RADISHES and BEETS — (the early root crops) are finer in flavor and texture if gathered as soon as they reach the proper size for eating.

This, too, is the time when they are best for canning purposes.

Your late root crops can, however, be left in the ground until far into autumn. Some, such as Parsnips and Salsify, are improved after some freezing.

Fall and Winter Varieties

LONG BLACK SPANISH—7 to 10 inch roots. Black skin, solid white flesh. Late and very hardy. 55 to 60 days.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Popular winter sort. Cylindrical, blunt, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

SALSIFY

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A really palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters.

SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

IMPROVED OR GIANT NOBEL—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green, tender leaves. 45 days.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. 70 days.

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT (Savoy)—Upstanding, vigorous plants. Seed rather early. Highly desirable for planting in infested soil. Savoy-leaved sort, but same-

what smoother than other Savoy strains. 39 days.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY RESELECTED—First early, vigorous variety, desirable for home gardens and for canning. Plant erect, uniform, hardy. Leaves large, crumpled, somewhat blistered, dark glassy green. Seeds fairly early. 39 days.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3 pounds, light yellow, moderately warted. 53 to 55 days.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Fruits greenish when young, became white at maturity. 3 inches long, 7½ to 8½ inches wide. 53 days.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5 pounds, 20 to 24 inches long. 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 56 days.

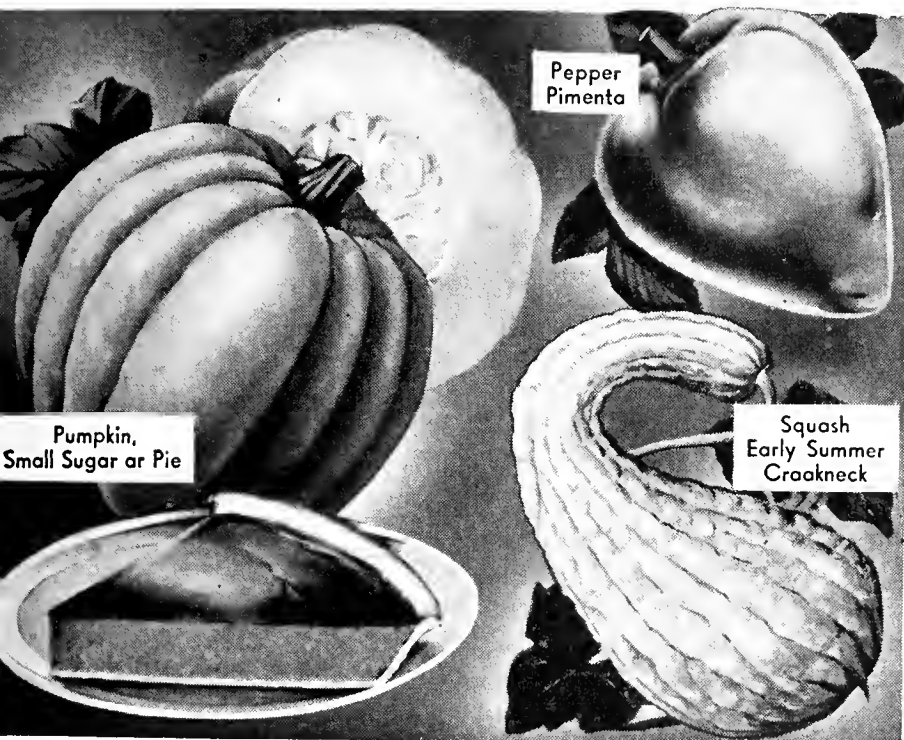
ZUCCHINI—Straight, cylindrical fruit, 3 to 4 pounds, 4 to 5 inches through, 10 to 14 inches long. Mottled and striped green-cream-grey. Firm, delicate flavored flesh. A bush type plant. 60 days.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK—Unsurpassed for eating. Similar to Early Summer Crookneck, but fruits are larger. 55 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

IMPROVED HUBBARD—Fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color. Rind hard and tough, flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Trailing vine. 105 days.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES—Ribbed, acorn shaped, smooth, thin shelled, dark green. Light yellow flesh bakes well. 58 days.



Pepper Pimenta

Pumpkin, Small Sugar or Pie

Squash Early Summer Crookneck

and pepper sauce. Small, tapering, smooth fruits. 90 to 95 days.

PUMPKIN

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE—Dull orange, large, ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

STRIPED CUSHAW—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11 pounds, white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

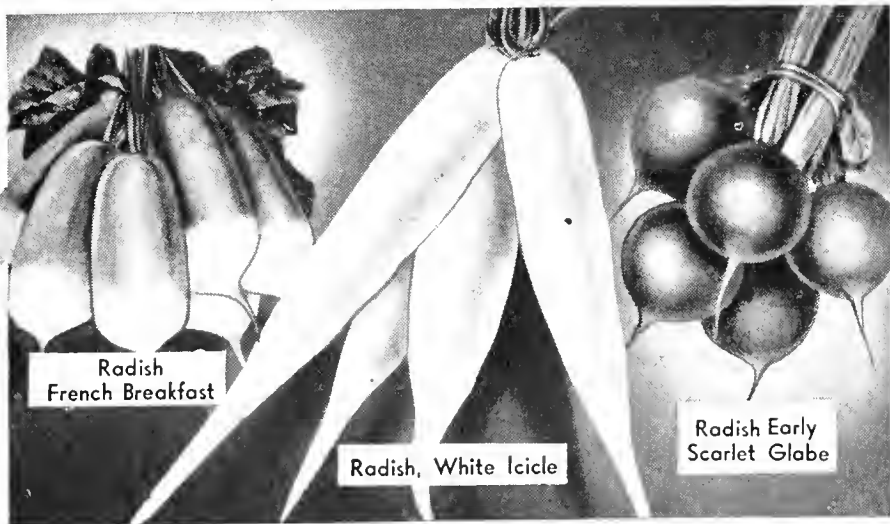
KING OF THE MAMMOTH—Largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Fruits glabular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90 pounds. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but of good quality. 120 days.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Smooth, 5 to 6 inch roots, dark scarlet. Small tops. 27 days.

WHITE ICICLE—Tapering roots 5 to 5½ inches, very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½ inches long by ½ to ¾ inches. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.



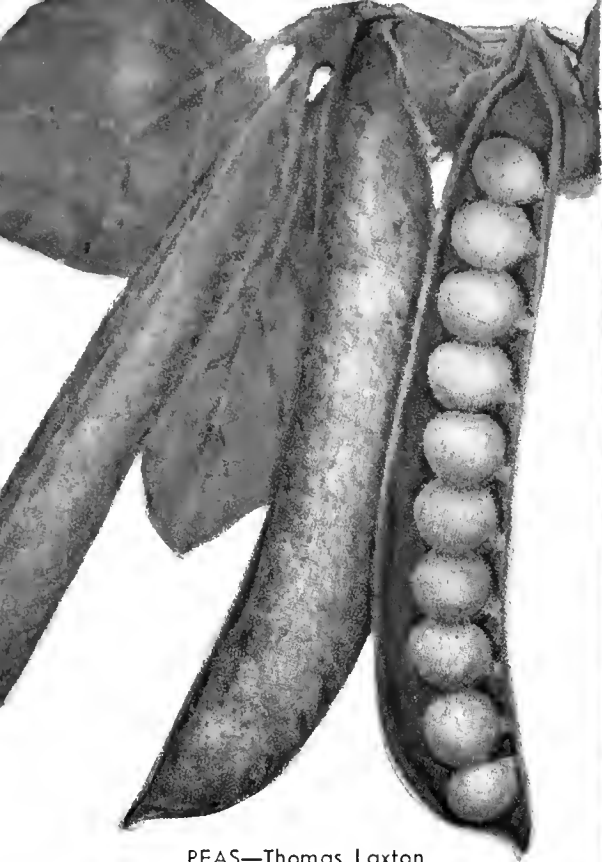
Radish French Breakfast

Radish, White Icicle

Radish Early Scarlet Globe

R adish

GLOWING BALL—Perfectly round, fiery scarlet early radish. Spicy flavor. 24 days.



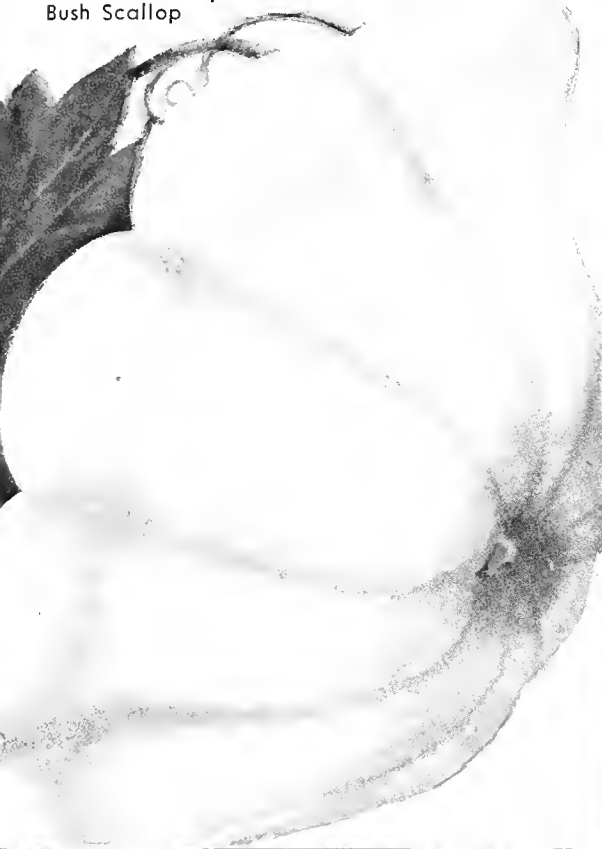
PEAS—Thomas Laxton

TOMATO—Marglobe



PEAS—Alaska

SQUASH—Early White Bush Scallop



—*about* **RADISHES**

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted.

This is undoubtedly the easiest of all vegetables to grow; the seeds germinate in a few days, and are ready for eating in 3 to 5 weeks.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

—*about* **WATERMELON**

Your watermelons are ready to pick when they lose that "green as grass" look, the whitish bloom, and when the rind is so hard that it can scarcely be dented with a fingernail. There are several other signs that advertise a watermelon's maturity. The tendril on the vine just opposite the fruit stem should be

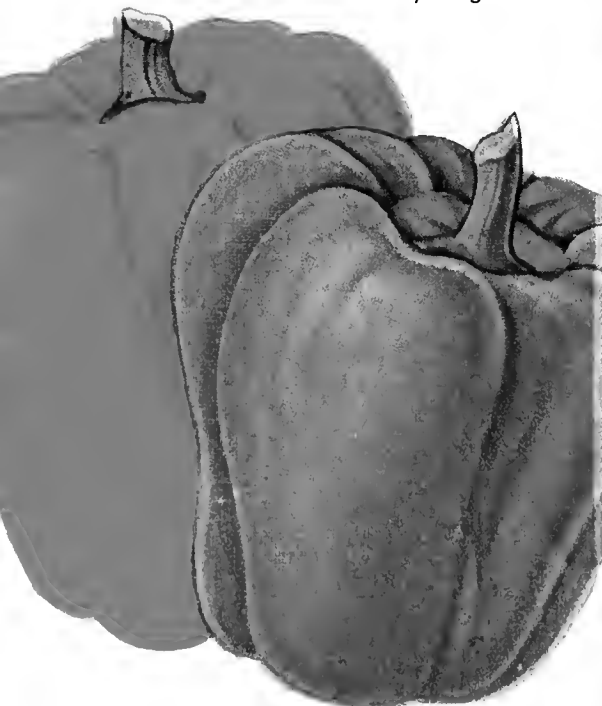
blackened and dry. The underside of the melon has a creamy color, and when you give the melon a thud with your finger, you'll get a tinny "plink" if it is ripe, and a dull, thuddy "plunk" if it is green.

You'll come to recognize these indications after a little experience, and checking your judging ability by "plugging" a few specimens while growing on the vines. If the flesh at the apex of the plug is whitish, the melon is still green and the plug should be replaced. If it is red, or orange, a taste will convince you that it is ready for the dinner table.

—*about* **PEPPERS**

Always, when gathering peppers, cut them with a knife, leaving only a short piece of stem, rather than run the risk of injuring the plant by pulling them off.

PEPPER
Ruby King



SQUASH—Giant Summer Straightneck



RADISH
Early Scarlet Turnip,
White Tipped

Tomato

Early Scarlet Fruited

BREAK O' DAY—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage, early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

EARLIANA—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

SCARLET DAWN—Medium, prolific vine. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, free from flat sides, bright scarlet, ripening well to stem. For home garden, early canning. 70 days.

TOMATO

Intermediate Scarlet

BONNY BEST EARLY or **CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL**—Good for canning. Plants are open and medium-high. Fruit is scarlet, flattened-globe shaped. Medium large and very prolific. 74 days.

MARGLOBE—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, and resistant to wilt and rust. Medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

PRITCHARD or **SCARLET TOPPER**—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

STONE—The great canning tomato. Deep rich red, large fruits, uniform and smooth. Solid, mildly acid. 80 to 85 days.

TOMATO

Pink and Yellow Fruited

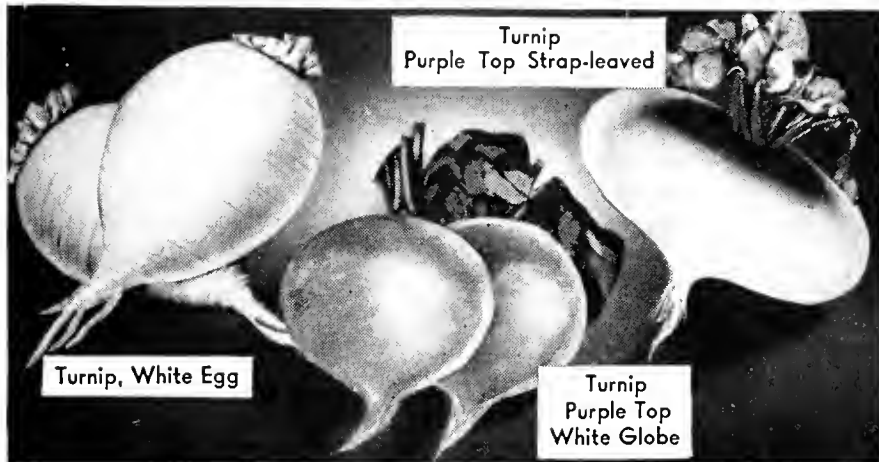
BRIMMER—Exceptionally large fruited variety for home gardens. Vine large with deep green leaves. Enormous fruits, quite uniform, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Mild in flavor, good for slicing. 90 days.

DWARF CHAMPION—Desirable where space is limited. Plant dwarf tree type, dark green leaves. Fruits medium, smooth, solid, pink, globular, flattened. 86 days.

GULF STATE MARKET—Vine vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid. 80 days.

JUNE PINK—Earliest of pink fruited varieties, heavy bearer. Vine open, spreading, rather short. Fruits medium size, flattened, smooth, purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana. 69 days.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—A well-known variety. Plants heavy-bearing, strong, densely foliated. Full, round fruit, which ripens evenly to a purplish rose. 82 days.



OXHEART—Open, spreading, moderately productive vine. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped and pink. Solid, mild flavored. 90 days.

PONDEROSA—One of the largest. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

TOMATO

Small Fruited

YELLOW PEAR—Valuable for preserving, and as novelty. Small, cherry-like fruits, borne in heavy clusters. 73 days.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Very early. Strap leaved. White, flat roots. Fine-grained and sweet. 46 days.

AMBER GLOBE—Chiefly grown for stock, but used for table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top. Flesh yellowish white, of good quality. 76 days.

LONG WHITE COWHORN—Tops large, upstanding, deeply cut leaves. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, tapering, often crooked, white with light green top. Flesh tender, and mild flavor. 70 days.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early, and popular. Flat purple-topped roots of mild flavor. 42 days.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—All purpose variety. Large, sweet

tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

WHITE EGG—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Smooth grained flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Medium early good cropper. Medium upright tops. Flat roots,

shaded purple on top. Tender, fine grained flesh. 46 days.

Foliage Turnip

SEVEN TOP—For greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food.

SHOGGIN or **JAPANESE FOLIAGE**—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20 inch bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

EARLY NECKLESS—Resembles American Purple Top, but with medium top and very small neck. Roots large, flattened globe shape. Yellow with purple top. Flesh yellow, firm, excellent quality. 84 days.

Winter Storage for Vegetables

*

Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by proper storage. It is often cheaper and easier to store than to can them and, with some varieties, the stored quality is better than that of the canned product. Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

The desirable stage of maturity varies with the crop. Cabbage, onions, squashes and pumpkins will not keep well unless fully matured. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify should not be allowed to become fully matured, as they are likely to become woody.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: cool and moist—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; cool and moderately moist—cabbage and potatoes; cool and dry—onions and dry beans; warm and dry—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All these except dry beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing, i.e. 32° F. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34°. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.

Temperature can be maintained in a storage cellar by opening and closing windows. A dirt floor is best and, if humidity is low, water can be sprinkled on the floor. Root crops can be stored in boxes of sand or soil in the basement and kept just moist.

Small quantities of vegetables can be stored outdoors. A handy way is to sink a box or barrel about half its depth in the ground. Put the vegetables in and put on top of them a mattress cover made of burlap bags stuffed with straw. Cover over with a 6-inch layer of clean straw or leaves and then cover this with dirt to hold in place.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire

Every Child Should Have A Garden All His Own

A child's garden should be a small, easily worked, fertile plot, where plants will thrive with just ordinary care. The varieties of seeds he plants should be chosen for quick growth and hardiness.

If his first attempts are successful (and you should see that they are) he'll develop a love of gardening—and learn the invaluable lesson of looking ahead, and patiently awaiting the results of his efforts.

If you want vegetable seed varieties not listed on these pages — ask us, we'll get it for you.

GLADIOLUS...the best selections on the list



DR. F. E. BENNETT. (A) Peach-red, flame scarlet throat, speckled ruby and creamy white.

PEACE. (B) White with pale lilac on interior of petals.

ORANGE QUEEN. (C) Deep apricot and orange.

BETTY NUTHALL. (D) Coral, yellow, orange. Large, strong spikes.

CHARLES DICKENS. (E) Favorite wine-purple.

VIRGINIA. (F) Gorgeous scarlet.

GIANT NYMPH. (G) Light salmon-pink. One of the best.

GOLDEN DREAM. (H) Pure, clear, golden-yellow.

BERTY SNOW. (I) An exhibition glad. Exquisite orchid.

APRICOT GLOW. (J) Clear, soft apricot.

SOUTHERN CROSS. (K) Large dark rose. One of the best new varieties.

BAGDAD. (L) Smoky old rose. Very popular.

W. H. PHIPPS. (M) Most popular pink. Giant flowering.

VEILCHENBLAU. (N) Fine violet blue flowers. Pansy purple splotch.

ALBATROSS. (O) New giant pure white.

PICARDY. (P) Immense flowers. Pink, apricot, flame.

COMMANDER KOEHL. (Q) Big, dark red. Best in this color.

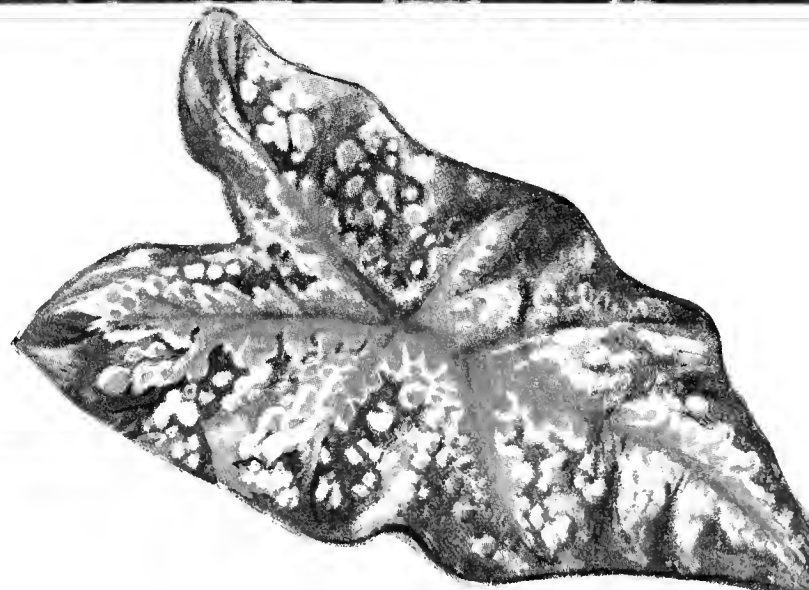
GOLD EAGLE. (R) Deep, golden yellow.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS. Begonia-rase, flame scarlet, pale lemon, speckled with ruby.

MINUET. Beautiful, clear light lavender. Heavily textured blooms.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH. Orange-salmon, velvet-red throat.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Rose pink. Throat blotched, deep red.



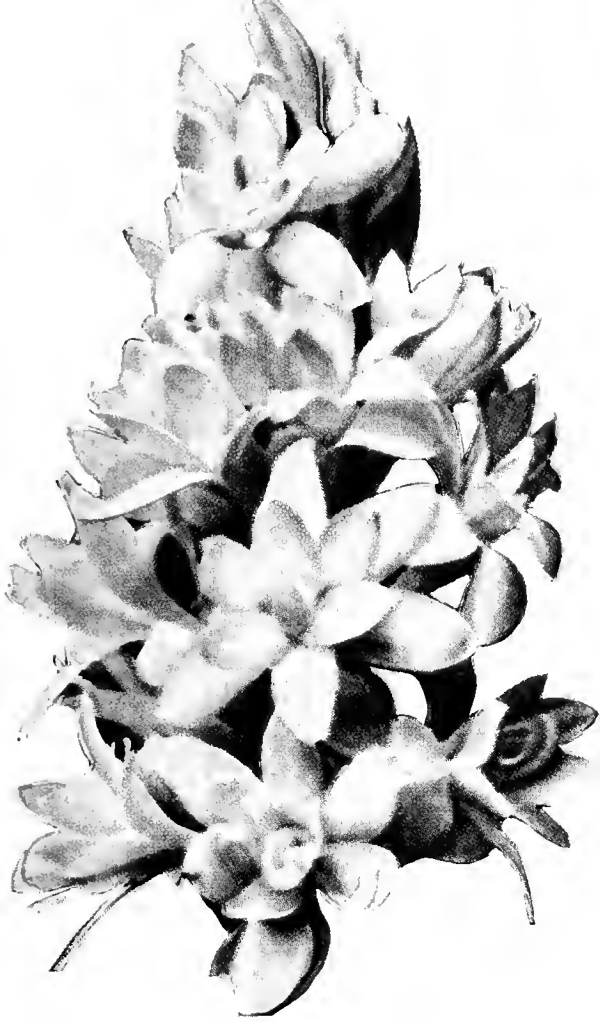
FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS. Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs. Frequently used for porch boxes and pots.

ELEPHANT'S EAR. One of the largest ornamental foliage plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect. Try it as a border for tall Cannas, and edge with low-growing foliage plants.

Attractive Prices ON BULBS!

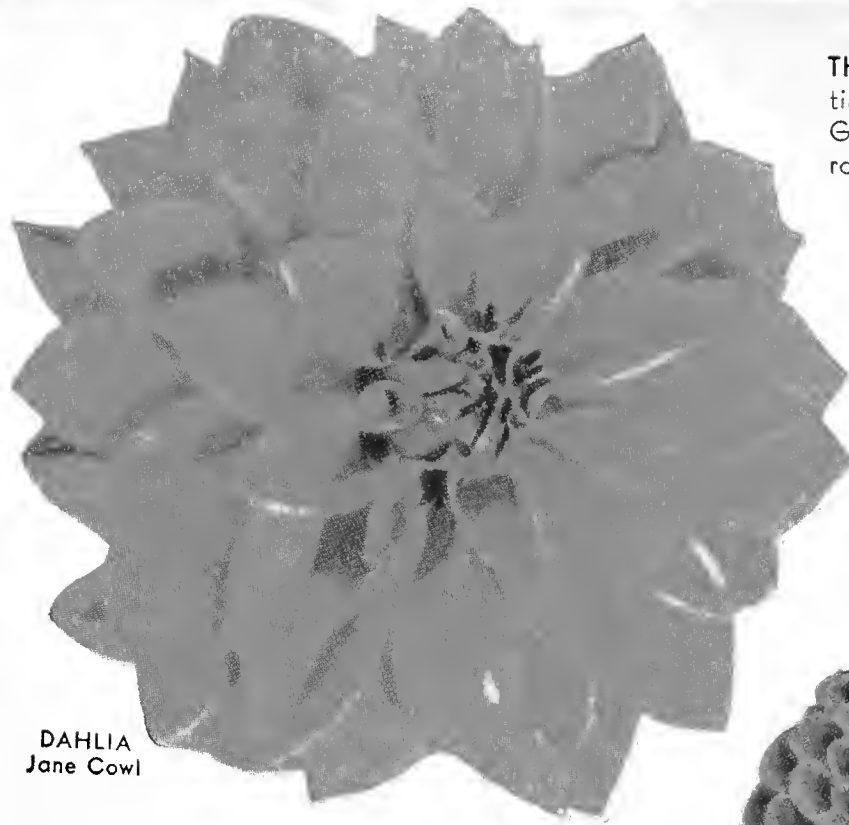
All bulbs shown on these two pages are available at very reasonable prices — at our store or by mail. **ASK FOR THE LATEST PRICES**—on any quantity or combination you may want. And be sure to see our **SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS!**

DAHLIAS..prize winning varieties



TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms—borne on tall stems. One of the loveliest flowering bulbs. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.



DAHLIA
Jane Cowl

JERSEY BEAUTY. Stands supreme among pink dahlias. A favorite that should be in every garden.

JANE COWL. A glorious flower. Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER. Large, exquisite blooms, old rose suffused lilac. Continuous bloamer.

JEAN KERR. Fine white, long stemmed dahlia. Dependable, blooming early and continuously.

JERSEY BEACON. Enormous flowers of Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong, stems.

OMAR KHAYAM. Chinese red, shading to bright orange, with paler tips. Flowers often 10 inches.

THOMAS A. EDISON. Distinct in form and color. Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

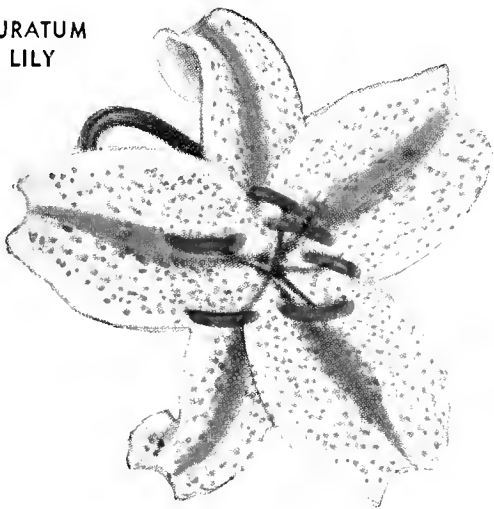
KENTUCKY. Salmon pink with yellow and gold blend.

MONMOUTH CHAMPION. An unquestionably choice dahlia. Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.



POMPON DAHLIAS. Charming, "button" dahlias that have long been favorites with flower lovers, and justly deserve a place in every garden. They grow freely, require little care after planting—but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous cut-flowers all during summer and fall.
In MAUVE, PINK, RED, WHITE, BRONZE, YELLOW.

AURATUM
LILY



LILIES

AURATUM. The gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. White, chocolate crimson spots, with a gold band on each petal.

RUBRUM. A hardy, beautiful Lily. Flowers are white, flushed pink, and spotted carmine.

REGAL. Trumpet shaped, white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Very hardy.

HENRYI. Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more carry many huge flowers on each.

PHILLIPINE. Flowers often as much as 6 or 7 inches long. Fragrant, elegant, and graceful. White, slightly marked with reddish-brown.

TIGRINUM. Easiest to grow, and best known of all Lilies. Orange-red flowers, spotted purple.

CALLA LILY. Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers, with creamy white spots. Distinctive, dark green foliage.



CANNAS

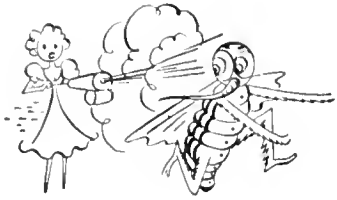
KING HUMBERT. Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

PRESIDENT. Easily the best red canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

HUNGARIA. The best true pink canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL. Largest flowering canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.



Garden

ACME SPRAYING MATERIALS



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

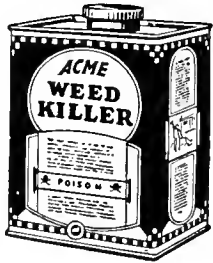
A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and worm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c; 4 lb. 75c; 25 lb. \$3.25; 100 lb. \$12.50.



Acme Kopper Queen (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers

and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.



Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c; Gallon, \$1.50.



Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red

spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 25c each.



Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests than by Aphis. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer

oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Acme Bait-M

An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants in garden and lawn. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$2.75.

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more horrid insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions with every package. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz. can, 95c; 2 1/2 lb. can, \$2.25.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powdered fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungous diseases.

DRY LIME SULPHUR (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

PARADICHLORBENZENE—Comes in crystals to be applied around the base of trees to destroy borers.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphid and flea beetles.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX (Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing

arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, 30c; 4 lb. bag, 80c.

FISH OIL SOAP—Used as a wash during the summer to prevent spread of scale. Destroys sucking insects and plant lice.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.



To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Replaces unsightly wire screen or mechanical contrivances. Tubes, 25c each.

A "Rogue's Gallery" of Garden Pests



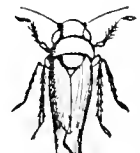
Potato Flea Beetle



Sow Bug



Rose Chafer



Leaf Hopper



Mealy Bugs



Thrip



White Flies



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Midge



Slug



Cutworms



Codling Moth



Tomato Worm



Rose Aphis



Potato Blight

Illustrations by Courtesy of Acme

Complete Spraying Guide-Chart FREE

The portraits of garden enemies, above, will help you to identify many of the pests you find in your garden. For further help in recognizing them and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—

the "gardener's doctor book." This big handy chart brings you all the information you need to win your battles with garden pests. You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.



Supplies

First, good seed! then, the right equipment!

You can catch fish with a piece of string and a bent pin. And you can also do your gardening with nothing but a spade, a hoe, and a rake.

But if it's **results** you're after . . . and if you want to have some fun while you're at it, then you'll need some of the time-and-labor savers that we have here, ready and waiting for you.

Our line-up of equipment items is not only complete, but highly dependable — every one designed and built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of experienced gardeners.

Remember, it's a regular part of our job to lighten the labor load for our customers . . . to help them in every way we can.

We invite your questions.

VEGETABLE GROWER'S GUIDE

VARIETY	Seed to Provide For Family of 5	Feet of Row Per Person	Amount of Seed Per 100 Feet	Approximate Yield Per 20 Ft. of Row	Planting Depth Outdoors (Inches)	Distance Between		Approximate Time To Produce Crop
						Plants in Rows (Inches)	Rows (Inches)	
Asparagus	1 oz.	10-20			6-8	18	36-48	2-3 yrs.
Beans, bush lima	3 pkts.	20-30	1/2 lb.	4 qts.	1-2	6-8	18-24	70-90 days
Beans, pole lima	2 pkts.	10-15	1/2 lb.	5 to 6 qts.	1-2	36-48	36	80-120 "
Beans	3 qts.	20-25	1/2 lb.	8 qts.	1-2	2-4	18-24	40-65 "
Beets, early	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	40-75 "
Beets, late	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	45-80 "
Broccoli	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	18	24-30	90-120 "
Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 qts.	1/2	18	24-30	100-120 "
Cabbage, early		10-20	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	80-100 "
Cabbage, late		10-25	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	90-120 "
Carrots	1/2 oz.	25-75	1/2 oz.	5 doz. roots	1/2	1-3	12-18	65-80 "
Cauliflower		10-15	1 pkt.	8 to 10 heads	1/2-3/4	18	24-30	100-140 "
Celery		10-25	1 pkt.	2 doz. stalks	1/4	6	18-24	120-150 "
Cucumber	1 pkt.	10-25	1/2 oz.	20 to 30 pickles	1	12-18	48	60-90 "
Eggplant		5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 fruits	1/2	(hills 48)	24	140-160 "
Endive	1 pkt.	5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 plants	1/2	12	12-18	60-90 "
Kale	1 pkt.	5-15	1 pkt.	20 plants	1/2	12	18-24	60-90 "
Lettuce	2 ozs.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	8-12	12-18	50-90 "
Muskmelon	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	30 fruits	1	12-18	48-60	100-150 "
Onion	3 pkts.	15-20	2 lbs.	10-20 lbs. per row	1/8	(hills 48)	18	50-90 "
Peas	3 lbs.	25-50	1 lb.	10-20 qts. of pods	1-2	1-2	18-30	120-150 "
Pepper		5-15	1 pkt.	10 doz. peppers	1/2	18	18-24	80-120 "
Potato	15 lbs.	25-75	5-10 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	3-5	9-12	24-30	75-140 "
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	5 to 10 fruits	1	24-36	72-96	26-65 "
Radish	3 ozs.	5-10	1 oz.	10 to 15 doz.	1/2	(hills 48)	1-2	12-18
Rhubarb		5-10		6 doz. stalks	2-3	24-36	36-48	1 yr.
Spinach	1 oz.	20-50	1 oz.	50 to 60 plants	1	4-8	12-18	40-60 days
Squash, summer	1 pkt.	5-10	1/2 oz.	2 doz. fruits, bush variety	1	18-24	60-72	60-80 "
Sweet Corn	1 pkt. early and 1 qt. of others.	25-100	1-2 oz.	40 ears	1	(hills 60)	9-12	24-30
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	5-10	1 oz.	20 plants	1/2-3/4	6-12	18-24	50-60 "
Tomato		25-50	1 pkt.	15-20 lbs. per plant	24-48	24-48		100-150 "
Turnip	1/2 oz.	25-50	1 pkt.	60 to 80 roots	1/2	4-8	12-18	45-70 "
Watermelon	1 pkt.	10-15	1 oz.		1	24-36	72-96	100-140 "

Who wants to play Cave-man?

If you have a garden just for the sake of the exercise you get out of it, this won't interest you.

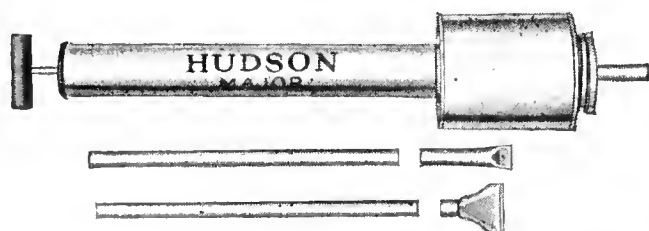
But if it's results you're after—if you want better flowers and better crops with less labor, then consider—

Most of the garden tools now being used by home gardeners are about as out-of-date as the plows made of deer antlers and the spades made from great animals' shoulder blades which the cavemen used.

You may not have noticed it—but garden tool design has moved ahead almost unbelievably in the last decade. Some of our recently developed garden tools let you do as much in one hour as you formerly did in five! Others make play out of jobs that have always been back-breakers. Hoeing, cultivating, weeding have been streamlined and speeded up amazingly.

The next time you get into your tool shed, or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. And then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you.

When we say we can cut your "hard labor" time in half, we're being conservative. Ask us to prove it!



HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER (Improved)—For use with Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate and similar poisons. Heavy tin pump, 1 3/4 x 13 inches. Powder reservoir, 4 inches in

diameter, 4 1/2 inches in length, fitted with air valve to prevent powder entering pump. Large filler cap. Equipped with two 12 inch extension tubes and two tips, one narrow, one wide.

GARDEX *Soil-Flow* TOOLS

America's Modern Garden

GARDEX CULTIVATOR WITH WEEDER

1523. Cultivate and weed with one tool—the 3-prong Cultivator loosens soil thoroughly, while the weeding blade cuts off all weeds quickly. Light and handy—for light and medium soil. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle. 3 prongs, 4-1/3" wide; blade 4" wide\$1.20



GARDEX CULTIVATOR

1553. With the new GARDEX patented Diamond Point Share. Use this tool instead of the old chopping hoe for five times faster and better work. It pulls easily through the soil without using pressure. The action of the tool itself keeps it in the ground. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 3 prongs, 6" wide\$1.35



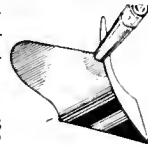
GARDEX SOIL-AIR CONDITIONER

171. With the new patented Diamond Point Share. Loosens and breaks up hard, baked and crusty soil. Loosens and air conditions subsoil making plant food available. 1-3/8" wide. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$0.85



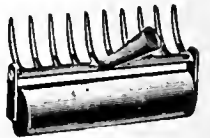
GARDEX HAND PLOW

2006. For opening furrows before planting—covering furrows—hilling corn, potatoes and similar crops—making irrigation ditches around gardens and for bulb planting. The double mold board throws the loose dirt to both sides of the furrow. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 6" wide..\$1.75



GARDEX ROLLER RAKE

254. Rake covers seeded rows, roller presses down the soil to give the seed closer contact with the soil for quicker germination. Handy for rolling lawn seed into soil. Roller detachable. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 10" wide, 10 teeth, roller diameter 2 3/4" \$2.20



GARDEX PULL HOE WEEDER

110. With Diamond Point Share. Weeds at least five times faster and easier than old chopping hoe. Penetrates any soil with easy pull, cutting all weeds in its path. You will marvel at its performance. Available in various widths. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. No. 1105, width 5"\$1.50



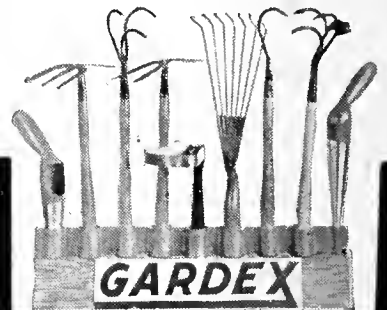
GARDEX TURF EDGER

400. Edges a thousand running feet an hour, cutting clean vertically and horizontally in one operation—along sidewalks, driveways, flower beds, around trees. Push along in short strokes. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$1.30



GARDEX MIDGET TOOL RACK

952. Select tools created especially for the very small garden, and those small corners. Wood rack 20" wide, painted green, complete with tools shown\$5.00



HOLDS 9 HANDY MIDGET TOOLS

From left to right — Hollow Planter, Culti-Hoe, Cultivator, Culti-Spade, Weeder, Hand Broom, One-Prong Cultivator, Culti-Weeder, Dibble

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

HUDSON LEADER—Nu-Eez Funnel Top. 3 1/2 gallon sprayer with Saf-T-Kam lock and funnel top. Large capacity and high pressure adapt it for all work. 7 1/8 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON CLIMAX—3 1/2 Gallon, Open-Top. Embodies strength, safety, ease of operation and accessibility. Adapted for all classes of spray work, with any insecticide, whitewash, etc. Capacity 3 1/2 gallons, 7 1/4 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump, 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON PERFECTION—4 Gallon, Open Top. Big 6 inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleansing. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity and high pressure adapt it for any job. Capacity full 4 gallons; 7 1/2 x 21 inch tank; 1 1/4 x 15 1/2 inch pump; 27 inch high pressure spray hose.

These 3 fine sprayers all have galvanized steel tank, all seams riveted and heavily soldered. Top and bottom beading for additional strength.

Pump seamless brass tubing, seals into tank by means of 4 steel locking fingers controlled by malleable "D" handle. Impossible to remove pump before pressure is exhausted, yet quickly and easily locked or released.

Perfection automatic shut-off valve locks open for continuous spraying; 21 inch brass extension rod, all brass spray nozzle.



Leader Sprayer
Nu-Eez Funnel Top



Climax Sprayer
3 1/2 Gallon
Open Top



Perfection Sprayer
4 Gallon—Open Top

FERTILIZERS



How to buy Fertilizers

A standard garden encyclopedia offers this excellent advice:

"In buying fertilizers the gardener will do well to follow the practice of the most successful commercial growers, namely, to confine his selection to standard brands that have given satisfactory results over a long period of years, and to make his final choice upon the basis of the actual cost of the plant-food ingredients contained rather than the prices of the mixtures as a whole. Some mixtures which cost more than others are actually more economical than others that cost less, when the contents of each are calculated on the basis of actual fertilizing ingredients."

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Recommended for lawns, garden or general purpose.

NITRATE OF SODA—Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns, plants or other vegetation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash, once again available, and should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil conditions.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A perfectly balanced plant food.

VIGORO—For lawns, flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees. Easy to use, and produces amazing results. Contains all eleven of the vital food elements plants require

from the soil. Economical; only 4 pounds per 100 square feet are required.

A new aid to root-growth on your cuttings.

Every gardener knows the difficulties and disappointments encountered in growing plants from cuttings. Root growth is frequently slow, often unsatisfactory, and is many times completely unsuccessful . . . despite all efforts.

But now there is a marvelous new scientific root-forming chemical available that eliminates all this uncertainty.

This unusual chemical contains the growth-substances necessary to stimulate rapid, strong root growth . . . and with its use, even the inexperienced gardener is assured a high percentage

of successfully rooted cuttings. This method of stimulating root growth makes the propagation of many types of plants easy . . . and the desired results sure.

The cost of this new method is low; in fact, it pays for itself many times over.

Ask us about this new gardening miracle.



Rich Food - Easy to Use

Clean, Odorless, Quick Acting, Safe Tablets

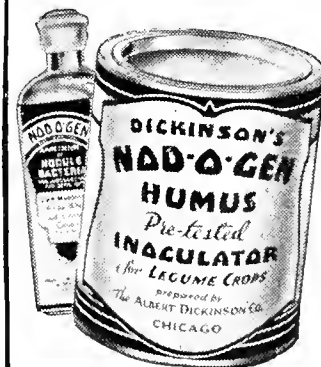
Fulton's Plantabbs make healthy roots, strong stems, bushy foliage, abundant blooms. House plants a joy year round. Amazing results on garden flowers, vegetables, fruit, ornamentals. Used in tablets or, make into liquid fertilizer. Try, on our recommendation.

In Boxes 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50



Inoculate all Legume Seeds with NOD-O-GEN

FOR BETTER CROPS AND RICHER SOIL



"Inoculation Pays!" say thousands of farmers and scores of agricultural experiment stations. Seeds of legumes (see list below) inoculated with NOD-O-GEN produce bigger yields, richer feed and build up the soil. Low cost. Big returns. Easy to use. Simple instructions on container. Scientific pre-testing program insures profitable returns.

PRICES

GARDEN COMBINATION for peas, sweet peas, all garden and lima beans and lupine; sufficient for about 5 lbs. of seed. **10¢**

Be sure to specify for what seeds cultures are required.

For small seeds, such as alfalfa, all clovers and lespedeza:

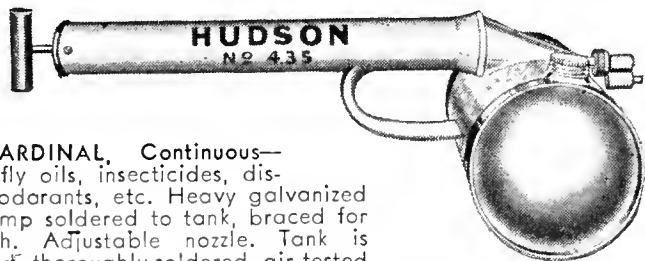
1/2 bu.....	30c	2 1/2 bu.....	75c
1 bu.....	45c	5 bu.....	\$1.15

For large seeds, such as soy beans, all peas, beans, vetches, cow peas, peanuts, etc.:

1 bu.....	30c	5 bu.....	75c
2 bu.....	45c	10 bu.....	\$1.15
		25 bu.....	\$2.00

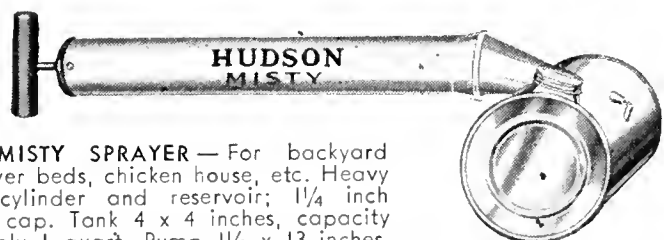
NOD-O-GEN The Pre-Tested Inoculator

HUDSON CARDINAL, Continuous—For use with fly oils, insecticides, disinfectants, deodorants, etc. Heavy galvanized steel tank. Pump soldered to tank, braced for extra strength. Adjustable nozzle. Tank is double seamed, thoroughly soldered, air-tested and inspected. Patented Nu-Action plunger construction. Capacity 3 quarts, 5 1/2 x 6 3/4 inch tank, 1 1/2 x 13 inch pump.



Cardinal Continuous Sprayer

HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER—For backyard garden, flower beds, chicken house, etc. Heavy tin pump cylinder and reservoir; 1/4 inch filler screw cap. Tank 4 x 4 inches, capacity approximately 1 quart. Pump 1 1/2 x 13 inches, with patented Nu-Action plunger, securely anchored in top of tank. Each sprayer individually tested and inspected.

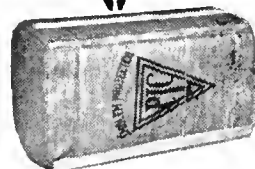


Misty Sprayer

PIC PEAT MOSS

For BETTER LAWNS and GARDENS!

Peat Moss improves the texture of any soil. Breaks up hard clay soils, gives body to loose sandy soils. Adds humus, retains moisture and stores up plant food. Seeds germinate quicker, vigorous roots are developed, healthy plants and larger blooms result. Also excellent for mulching. Use Peat Moss for planting lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, etc. We recommend PIC Emblem-Protected Peat Moss—the finest grade horticultural, pure sphagnum peat moss. In 20-bushel pressure-packed bales. Order today.



Ask for Free literature describing many garden uses of Peat Moss.



TEXAS WILD FLOWER SEEDS

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (*Lupinus Texensis*) — Plants grow 12 inches high and are covered with beautiful dark blue flowers tinged with white. This is the Texas State Flower, and will grow in very poor soil. It is ideal for bouquets. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

TEXAS BLUE BELL (*Eustoma Russelianum*)—Perennial. Grows 2 feet high. The flowers are bell shaped, of beautiful bright blue. Seeds should be started in early spring under glass and transplanted as soon as they can be handled. They bloom from July through August. Pkt. 20c; 3 for 50c.

BLACK EYED SUSAN (*Thelaspisma Filifolium*)—Deep yellow flowers, with purplish to brown centers. It has finely cut foliage, grows 2 feet high, and stays in bloom for 60 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c.

FIREWHEEL OR INDIAN BLANKET (*Gaillardia Punctella*)—The plants grow about 18 inches tall, with many flowers of bright red and yellow. It blooms through the spring and summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

HONEY OR HUSACHE DAISY (*Amblyolepian Setigera*)—An

annual that blooms throughout the spring. It grows about 15 inches tall and has a very fragrant odor. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

QUEEN ANNES LACE FLOWER (*Chaerophyllum Dasy-carpum*)—Hardy annual growing 3 feet tall, having a cluster of white lacy flowers that are very nice for bouquets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

TEXAS PLUME OR STANDING CYPRESS (*Gillia Rubra Caranopifolia*)—The seeds are sown in early spring and will bloom the same year. The spikes are 3 to 4 inches long, with a fiery scarlet calyx. Blooms about five weeks, with red star shaped flowers. Pkt. 20c; 3 for 50c.

BLUE VERBENA (*Verbena Bittinatifida*)—It starts to bloom early in the spring and continues throughout the summer. Its pretty blue flower is good for cutting, as it has 8 inch stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

WINE CUP (*Callirhoe Digtota*)—A very beautiful annual that grows 30 inches tall with flowers one and one-half inches in diameter. It blooms from April through the summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

TEXAS CACTUS

RAINBOW PINCUSHION (*Echino-Cerus Dasycanthus*)—Spines are small and compact. Grows cylindrical about two inches in diameter and six inches tall. Beautiful pink flowers. Each 25c.

DEVIL'S HEAD (*Echino-Cactus Texensis*)—The cluster of bright scarlet fruits is even more attractive than the pink blossoms. Its spines are very strong and tough. Each 50c.

DEVIL'S PINCUSHION (*Mamillaria Heyderi*)—This species is rarely seen—grows in the shelter of a bush or in the protection of a clump of prickly pear. Each 35c.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave Americana*)—This plant produces the flower stalk in the United States and perhaps in the world. But this honor is dearly paid for, as the plant soon dies after the blossom reaches maturity in ten years. Each 25c.

HEDGEHOG (*Echino-Coctus Setispinus*)—Big yellow blossoms bloom continuously from April to late summer. A fairly common cactus in the mesquite area. Each 25c.

CACTUS COLLECTION—Ten different varieties of cactus for \$1.50. Twenty varieties, all different, for \$2.75, our selection, postpaid.

CACTUS SEED—A mixture of twenty different varieties in colored package with directions for planting. Pkt. 25c.

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